REGISTRED No. 1—1877.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,814.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.	Rs.	*In Arrear.*	Rs.
Per Annum	48	Per Annum	60
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Monthly	5	Monthly	6

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First insertion	Rs.	5	0
Second do.		2	8
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As. a line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.	
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Third and succeeding	2½	,,
In the Native Languages, double the above.		

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

Special Short Advertisements.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs.	1-0
Each succeeding line	,,	0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. SIR J. LAWRENCE, 700 Tons, 110 H.P., Commander Baldwin, on SATURDAY, the 12th May, 1877, at 4 P.M., calling at Cochin, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Baghdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H.P., Commander R. Henderson, on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer for Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 A.M.

The S.S. PUTTIALA, 840 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander R. Henderson, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

The S. S. AKOLA, 572 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander T. M. Williams will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 10 A.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, Mangrole and Cutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month*, on the 1st

For extra steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.		2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	£20	....	£15	....	£8	
Suez	36	....	22	....	8	Without food.
Port Said	38	....	24	....	9	
Messina	50	....	34	....	14	
Naples	50	....	34	....	14	
Leghorn	50	....	34	....	14	
Genoa	50	....	34	....	14	
Marseilles	52	....	35	....	14-10	

Including Wines

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

INDIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 26th May 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st June 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st July 1877.
ASSIRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st August 1877.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st September 1877.
SUMATRA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st October, 1877.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
Bombay, 20th January 1877. No. 9, Hummum Street.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES & LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S. S. INDIA, Captain Geo. H. Read, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 30th May. She will be followed by the

S. S. MACEDONIA,
2,372 Tons Register, 486 H.P. nominal, on the 13th June, and by the

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons Register, 424 H.P. nominal, about the 23rd June.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	Rs.
TO NAPLES	400
TO LIVERPOOL	500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

Messrs. HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance and tender any information required by the Passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND, VIA NAPLES ORIGENOA.

THE S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, 2,654 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal, Captain Brand, will sail on SATURDAY, the 19th May, and will be followed by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,190 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain THOMAS COLLINS, on the 9th June, and by

S. S. CHILDWALL HALL,
2,660 Tons Register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain TREGARTHEN, about the 27th June.

RATE OF PASSAGE MONEY, Rs. 500 TO LIVERPOOL.

Passengers are booked through to London, Naples, or Genoa in connection with the Rubattino S. S. Company, at the following rates, including the Railway journey from Suez to Alexandria, Rubattino Steamer, from Alexandria to Naples or Genoa and Railway journey thence :—

FARES.

ombay to London, via Genoa	Rs.	575
Do. do. ,, Naples	,,	500
Do. Naples ,, ,,	,,	470
Do. Genoa ,, ,,	,,	490

A Rubattino Steamer leaves Alexandria every Friday.

For passage or further particulars apply to

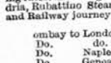
KING, KING, & Co.,
or to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING, BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c. will be attended by Messrs. KING, KING and Co. here.

Bombay, 8th May 1877.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

TO SAIL ABOUT 15TH MAY.



THE fine S.S. EUROPEAN,
2,676 Tons Register, Chas. A. Stevenson, Commander, has excellent accommodation.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	Rs.
First Class	450
Second Class	,, 300

Apply to

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	14th May.
(c) BURAT	3141	530	G. C. Burne	21st do.
KHIVA	3809	450	G. Lee	28th do.
(c) VENETIA	2726	450	C. Perrins	1st June.
GEELONG	1835	230	C. Fraser	8th June.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRUNDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked S. proceed direct to Southampton ; but by the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 3 P.M., precisely on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 20th April 1877.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On MONDAY, the 14th May 1877, at 3 P. M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S.S. TEHERAN, (2,589 Tons and 450 H. P.), Captain A. H. Johnson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of Opium, the Officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before Noon, on FRIDAY, the 11th May 1877.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports (calling at Galle) :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	
BANGALORE	2663	500	Capt G.N. Hector, 26th May, at 3 P. M.
AVOCA	1482	250	Capt E. G. Stead, 23rd June, at 3 P. M.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 8th April 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT. TO SAIL ABOUT 22ND MAY.

THE fine new Iron Steamer MANGROVE,
Captain George Pearse, 2,150 Tons Register, 300 Horse Power, Cabins and Saloon on Deck. Stewardess on board.

FARE ..... Rs. 400

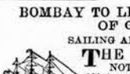
Apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.,
Passenger Agents,

Bombay, 1st May 1877.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

SAILING ABOUT 15TH MAY 1877.



THE splendid iron Ship DUNNOTTAR CASTLE, 1,702 Tons, classed 100 A. at Lloyd's, built expressly for the Australian Trade, is fitted up with every, comfort and convenience, and offers a favourable opportunity for Saloon Passengers who prefer the Passage by the Cape of Good Hope.

Apply to Captain KIDD, or to

McCULLOCH, BEYTS & Co.,
Agents.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMER PEMBROKE,
2,411 Ton, 400 Horse-power,
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 16TH MAY.

THIS Splendid Steamer fitted with every comfort and convenience offers a favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 450
Do. SUEZ..... 350

Exclusive of Wines, &c , which can be procured on board at Moderate prices. For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 16th March 1877. Passenger Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE following First Class Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1877.
S. ETTORE	3,80 0	400	C. Lazarich,	on the 10th May.
S.S. MEMFI	2 080	250	G. Doucich,	on or about the 30th May.
S.S. TEBE	2,680	250	A. Sapranich,	,, ,, 30th May.

The ETTORE is a large Passenger Steamer, with superior First and Second Class accommodation.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 250	Rs. 130 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 0
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 8
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

JOSEPH JANNI, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 8th May 1877.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship ANTOFAGASTA, ARRIVED from LONDON, are REQUESTED to DESPATCH BOATS AT ONCE to TAKE DELIVERY ; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain at the risk and expence of the concerned.

DELIVERY ORDERS, accompanied by BILLS of LADING, to be left and submitted for examination and countersignature.

No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the vessel unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS OF LADING, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ABKARI FARMS of this Collectorate and of the DANG COUNTRY will be put up to AUCTION at the Collector's Kacheri at Dhulia, on MONDAY, the 18th June, 1877, at 12 o'clock.

W. H. PROPERT,
Collector of Khandesh.

Office of the Collector of Khandesh, Camp Bhedwad, 4th May 1877.

SALE OF ARAB HORSES BY PUBLIC AUCTION.—The undersigned begs to inform the public that a large number of Arab Horses, the property of the different dealers, who proceed to their country, will be sold by Public Auction on SATURDAY the 12th May 1877, at 3 P.M., at Bellasis Junction Road Stable, Byculla.

Money will be received before the delivery of the animal.

A. RAHMAN,
Bellasis Junction Road Stable.

HAMBURG-MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company and are prepared to issue Policies on DWELLINGS, SHOPS, WARE HOUSES, MILLS, PRESSES and all other insurable Property here and in the MOFUSSIL at most favourable terms.

KNOOP & Co., Agents.

AMERICAN COTTON MACHINE BELTING.

THE Undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the sale of the abovenamed article, which is admirably suited for Mills and other concerns in which Belting is used. These Cotton Bands, wherever tried, have proved a great success, and the demand for them is steadily increasing.

LYON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 2nd May 1877.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held in the Fort premises on THURSDAY, the 10th May 1877, at 4 P.M.

1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1877, and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
JOHN CAMERON,
Bombay, 2nd May 1877. Manager in India.

MESSRS. W. NICOL & Co.,
METAL MART & BYCULLA IRON WORKS,

AGENTS for Clayton and Shuttleworth's Portable Engines, J. and H. Gwynne's Centrifugal Pumps, Aveling and Porter's Steam Road Rollers, D. New and Co.'s Machine Tools, Val de Travers Asphalte Co., Silicate Paint Co., &c. Specialities from these Makers always available, also Fire Engines, Hand Pumps, Pipes, Engineers' and Contractor Plant and Iron of all qualities.

Ornamental and general Castings, Forgings, Girders, Roofs, Cranes, Mortar and Sookrie Mills, and all classes of Ironwork executed with despatch under European superintendence at the BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

FINE ART GALLERY.

LOUIS FRANK,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,

INVITES INSPECTION of his ORIGINAL DRAWINGS in OILS and WATER COLOURS, viz. of—

MATHERAN—Chowk Point.
Ditto Chowk Plateau.
Ditto Ponsonby's Spring.
Ditto Garbut Point.
Ditto Below the Bund.

MAHABLESHWUR—Dhobies Glen.
Ditto Arthur's Seat.
Ditto Yenna Falls.

BOMBAY and neighbourhood.

Vehar Lake, Morning Scene, Colaba, Malabar Point, Pilot Bunder, Moody Bay, Poor Pow, Worlee, &c., &c.

Also, views in Cashmere, Indore, Mussoorie, Chuckrata, &c., &c.

N. B.—Pictures Framed and Mounted after the latest designs.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL.
GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS.
MR. JOHN MORRIS,
AND
LITTLE ETTA

After a most successful and unprecedented season of
THIRTEEN CONSECUTIVE WEEKS
IN CALCUTTA,

And having just finished a most BRILLIANT TOUR through THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES and THE PUNJAUB, have the honour of announcing that the

GRAND OPENING NIGHT
WILL BE
SATURDAY, MAY 12.

When they will make their
FIRST APPEARANCE IN BOMBAY.
In their Chaste and Fashionable Entertainments of
AMERICAN MINSTRELSY
PROTEAN VARIETY, AND
ETHIOPIAN BURLESQUE!

PROGRAMME.

PART FIRST.

MRS. CARSON WILL PRESIDE AT THE PIANOFORTE.

Introductory Overture ..... Dave Carson's Minstrels.
Opening Chorus—The Night is Advancing ..... Dave Carson's Choir.
Ballad—My Heart's Best Love ..... Mr. J. E. Arnold.
Comic—King Baby ..... ,, Geo. Norville.
Refrain—Fair Lady I'm waiting for Thee ,, J. B. Ferrell.
Ballad—Silver Threads among the Gold ,, H. Norman.
Comic—My Grandfather's Collection ..... Dave Carson.
Ballad—The Good-Bye at the Door ..... Mr. Geo. Norville.

The First Part will conclude with an Ethiopian Absurdity, Entitled,

MUMBO JUMBO'S COLLEGE.

AN INTERVAL OF TEN MINUTES.

PART SECOND.

LITTLE ETTA.
AS
JUDY O'TROTT,
in which she will dance her celebrated Irish Reel.

VOCAL TRIO—"Fair Flora Decks,"
Messrs. Ferrell, Norman, and Arnold.

THE BENGALEE BABOO IN ENGLAND.
DAVE CARSON.

LITTLE ETTA.
AS
DANDY MOE.

VOCAL DUET—"The Sailor Sighs :" Messrs. Ferrell & Norville.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY
Mr. JOHN MORRIS
In his astonishing Protean Entertainment, Incomprehensible to the Beholder, in which he will introduce

SEVEN DISTINCT CHANGES.

opposite in character and costume, and rapid as the lightning flash,

Without leaving the Stage and in full view of the Audience.

AN INTERVAL OF FIVE MINUTES

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a Laughable and Original Farce entitled,

THE PERFORMING ELEPHANT.

CHARACTERS.

Doctor Fidgit	Mr.	J. E. Arnold.
Mr. Rayes D'Wynnel	,,	Geo. Norville.
Thomas	,,	J. B. Ferrell.
James	,,	Frank Stewart.
Mary	,,	H. Norman.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Upper Circle	Rs. 2
Stalls	,, 3	Pit	,, 1

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan of the Theatre may be seen.

THERE WILL BE NO FIREWORKS.

Doors open at 8 o'clock—Trouble begins at 9.

Palkees and other conveyances may be ordered for 11-15.

DAVE CARSON'S United Ministrel and Burlesque Album, containing the Bengalee Baboo and 24 other Popular Songs and Choruses, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, can be obtained at the Doors. Price Re. 1, Original Price Rs. 2.

VICTORIA GARDENS,
MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she will give by the kind permission of

J. H. GRANT, Esq., C. S.,
Municipal Commissioner,
A GRAND AL-FRESCO CONCERT
AT THE ABOVE GARDENS ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 12,

When she will be kindly assisted by Gentlemen Amateur.

The Entertainment will consist of a
GRAND CONCERT,
And for the first time in Bombay,
A SPELLING BEE.

Two entertainments A-LA-CHRISTY MINSTRELS
BY THE
INDIAN LILIES.
(GENTLEMEN AMATEURS.)
A FULL BAND WILL BE IN ATTENDANCE :
the whole to conclude with a
GRAND DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS.

THE GARDENS WILL BE BRILLIANTLY ILLUMINATED WITH THOUSANDS OF LIGHTS.

The Promenade will commence at 8 o'clock ; the Concert at 9, and the whole entertainment to conclude at eleven precisely.

Reserved Seats, including Admission	Rs.	3	
Unreserved do. do.	,,	2	
Admission	,,	1	

TICKETS AT SOUNDY & Co.'s.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BELLONA, arrived from LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for inspection, and DELIVERY ORDERS for our countersignature, and be ready to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS as they come to hand.

No Claims whatever will be admitted unless passed by the Captain before he leaves Bombay.

LYON & Co.,
Agents for the S.S. Bellona.

Bombay, 9th May 1877.

Now Ready.

AN IDYLL
OF THE
APOLLO BUNDER.

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

NOW READY.

THE SECOND EDITION OF
MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
PRICE RUPEES FIVE.

IN ONE HANDSOME VOLUME CLOTH BOUND
CONTAINING UPWARDS OF FIVE
HUNDRED PAGES.

THE GUIDE contains an increased amount of local and general information, corrected to the latest practicable date ; while the whole contents of the work are carefully revised and re-arranged, and made as correct and trustworthy as possible.

For Sale at this Office.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,
In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy. 25 pp.

Price—Four Annas.

Now Ready.
THE SECOND EDITION OF
THE POLITICAL ECONOMY
OF
INDIAN FAMINES.
By ALFRED H. BROWNE.
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

NOW READY.
SECOND EDITION OF
PRIVATE ENTERPRISE IN INDIA,
AND
GOVERNMENT POLICY,
AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE *HISTORY OF THE BOMBAY HARBOUR FORESHORE*,
WITH REPLIES TO "K."
By "H."
PRICE ONE RUPEE.

SUPPLIERS FOR THE MONSOON.

ANTICIPATING the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS who, through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Monsoon, are compelled to lay in SUPPLIES IN ADVANCE, for these months, the Company are landing by each Mail large supplies of—

BACON, BUTTER, CHEESE, AND HAM.
FISH, SOUPS, AND MEAT EXTRACTS.
FRESH MEATS, GAME, AND POULTRY.
PATES, POTTED MEATS AND YORKSHIRE PIES.
SAUSAGES, TONGUES, AND PIG'S CHEEKS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN.
CRYSTALLIZED, PRESERVED, DRIED AND TART FRUITS.
BON BONS, FANCY CHOCOLATES, AND FANCY BISCUITS,
JAMS, MARMALADES, FRUIT AND BOTTLED JELLIES.
PICKLES, SAUCES, AND INDIAN CONDIMENTS.
MUSTARDS, SALT, VINEGARS, OLIVES, AND SALAD OILS.
CHOICE INDIAN TEAS.
COFFEES, COCOAS, AND CHOCOLATES.
ARROWROOTS, MACCARONI, TAPIOCA, &c., &c.
CORN FLOURS, ISINGLASS AND GELATINE.
INFANTS', INVALIDS', AND DIETETIC FOODS.
CONDENSED ANGLO-SWISS MILK.
CRYSTALLIZED LOAF SUGARS.
PEELS, SPICES, ESSENCES, AND HERBS.
CANDLES, SOAPS, AND ALL HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES and are of the same high class, which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the to refuse of Bazaar auctions) and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICED LISTS FREE UPON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,
WINE MERCHANTS, ITALIAN WAREHOUSEMEN AND GENERAL PURVEYORS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW PHOTOGRAPHIC STUDIO.

P. VUCCINO & Co., PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS, 15, Meadow Street, Bombay, are prepared to execute PORTRAITS in Carte de Visite, Cabinet and other Sizes.

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.

Inspection of the Portraits taken by them in Bombay is respectfully solicited.

GREAT REDUCTION OF RATES.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of MILLINERY of every description on hand.

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—2, 3 and 4 Buttoned.
Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen.

Ladies, own Material made up with care and taste.
Estimates forwarded for Dresses of all descriptions.
Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and expeditiously attended to.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET, a handsomely furnished large Commodious HOUSE, situated at Cumballa Hill, containing 6 Bedrooms, with Bath-rooms, &c., from 15th April to the end of November 1877. Rent moderate. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

An Up-storied well furnished HOUSE, situated at Malabar Hill, with Billiard Table and Piano, contains 4 Bed-rooms. Rent moderate. To be let from 1st of May till end to November 1877. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

FOR SALE, an English-built VICTORIA PARK PHAETON, Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to JAFFER SULLIMAN and Co.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.

JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

MATHERAN.—The CLARENDON HOTEL is OPEN to VISITORS. Accommodation First-class ; and for Ladies there are separate Bungalows attached to the Hotel which command beautiful views of Bombay and Matheran, D'Souza has houses to let.

Terms.—Moderate

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now OPEN to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the shade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Bungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum : also some BUNGALOWS TO LET.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.—WAR RISKS.

The above Company are now prepared to undertake Insurances against WAR RISKS, on favourable terms, both by Sailing Ships and Steamers under British Flag leaving before 30th May next, for United Kingdom and Continental ports south of Hamburg.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents for the Company.

IMMEDIATE PROVISION
FOR DEATH AND
OLD AGE MADE EASY.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
REQUESTED TO THE
ENDOWMENT TABLES
OF THE
ORIENTAL
GOVERNMENT SECURITY
LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED, BOMBAY,
WHICH PROVIDE FOR AN AMOUNT
PAYABLE AT DIFFERENT
AGES OR AT PREVIOUS DEATH.

ADVANTAGES.
SMALL PRESENT PAYMENTS
SECURED BY
FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT
SECURITIES
REMAINING IN INDIA.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH

This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books ; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

MACHINERY.—Now on view the MACHINERY DEPOT of Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, Mount Road, Mazagon, several Engines, by the well-known Makers Messrs. Robey and Co., of Lincoln, just arrived from England consisting of—

PORTABLE ENGINES,
PATENT "ROBEY" SEMI-FIXED ENGINES,
VERTICAL ENGINES
THRASHING MACHINES, &c,

An Experienced Engineer from Messrs. Robey and Co. is now prepared to furnish all information as to the working of these, and to show them under steam to intending purchasers. The Municipality and Millowners are specially invited to an inspection of this machinery. Full particulars may by obtained from Mr. P. D. FRAMJEE, or from the Undersigned.

WALLACE & Co.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES

Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5 ; Livery for Horses under Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day ; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.

Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A stylish and good working pair of Grey Australian Mares both go well in single and double harness and both have been ridden. Rs. 1,400.

A pair of large and powerful dappled Grey Pegu Ponies, 6 years 13 hands, both go well in either single or double harness. Rs. 900.

A well bred and powerful Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-3½ high, is well broken to single and double harness and rides, would make a good Charger. Rs. 700.

A very handsome and thorough-bred Walr Mare "Dagmar," 6 years, 14 3½ high, well broken to saddle, and has been broken to harness. Rs. 600.

A well bred Casty Grey Arab Horse, 6 years, 14 high, an exceedingly pleasant saddle horse and showy, with good paces. Rs. 300.

A young and powerful Bay Arab, 4 years, 14-2 high, is well broken to single and double harness and goes well under saddle. Rs. 550.

A pair of well bred (Country) Dun Gallowavs, 6 years, 13-2 high, both go well in harness, and a pair of pretty Deccan Black Ponies, thoroughly broken and fast in harness, the price of 1st pair Rs. 500 and 2nd Rs. 400.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 7 years, 14-1 high, moves well in saddle, would make an excellent Lady's horse. Rs. 500.

A very well bred Bay Arab, 14-1½ high, 8 years old, is a first-rate Charger has been constantly ridden on parade. Rs. 600.

A Dark Bay Australian Gelding, 8 years, 14-2 high, very powerful, quiet to ride, perfectly broken to harness and trots back goes light in hand, and free in action. Rs. 700

A Bright Bay Arab, 5 years, 14-1 high, very fast in harness, with a buggy in good order and a set of brown leather brass mounted harness, turnout. Rs. 700.

ROBERT SCOTT & Co.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 7th May 1877.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

A quick and certain cure for

SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
ERUPTIONS,

and all kinds of diseases arising from impure blood and humor.

IT CANNOT FAIL

To effect a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time.

BRISTOL'S SUGAR-COATED
PILLS,
GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.
Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially Biliousness.

THEY ARE EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FO

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9TH MAY 1877.

THE debate in the House of Commons on Monday night, as we anticipated when writing yesterday, has had a beneficial effect on the Stock Exchange, Consols having recovered from 93 to 93 ¼ and the news received to-day, of the contradiction given in the House last night by the Secretary of State for War, to the statement issued by the *Times* respecting the warlike preparations on the part of England, will doubtless have a further improving influence. French Rentes yesterday declined from 102⅝ to 101½, but this stock is necessarily affected by other influences than those which govern Consols, and does not therefore reflect public opinion on the Eastern Question in the same way.

The Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday opened quiet and closed steady, but the sales only reached 6,000 bales: spot quotations are still unaltered, and Reuter says nothing about arrivals, but we hear through private channels that there are sellers of Good Fair Dholleras with the G. F. clause via Canal at 4¼d. per lb., about ⅛d. per lb. under what it can be shipped at from this side exclusive of commission. Piece Goods in Manchester are dull, and the only alteration in Reuter's price is a decline of 3d. per piece in 9lb. Shirtings. Yesterday's telegrams from New York.

Reuter's New York telegram of yesterday's date has not come in up to the time of writing and we are therefore unable to give our usual American cotton figures.

The London General Produce markets yesterday were without change of any kind.

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 54¼d., an advance of ⅛d. per oz., which is confirmed by private advices. At this rate the rupee costs a shade over 1s. 8¾, but this affords very little information as to the probable course of the market, Silver having been almost entirely governed for some time back by the rate of Exchange on this side.

STERLING EXCHANGE opened here this morning with continued firmness, and an advance of 1-16d. was for some time established. Later in the day, however, an easier feeling supervened and the market closes weak at yesterday's quotations. The extent of business done has been limited in the extreme; on the one hand bankers have shown the usual indisposition to operate, observable on Council draft day, while private bills are very scarce owing to the limited export business doing. In Calcutta the market is said to be very firm owing to the tightness in money, and it is possible therefore Council drafts may have been taken up at something over current rates here, in addition to which there is a considerable demand for money in China which necessarily has a hardening influence; but notwithstanding these causes of strength, the season here is taking off so rapidly that the position cannot be considered strong, and unless Council drafts go unexpectedly high, the probability seems in favour of a reaction at no distant date. We quote at the close:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8 15-16d.	per Rupee
,, 6 months' sight	1s. 9 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 9¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 9 7-16d.	,,

On Calcutta we have not heard of any business and rates are nominally unaltered, say ⅛ per cent. premium for demand 1¼ per cent discount for 60 days' sight.

IN GOVERNMENT PAPER business is quite at a standstill owing to the unsatisfactory position of political matters. Five-and-a-half are comparatively steady at Rs. 101, but other loans are quite nominal, the nearest quotations we can give being Rs. 96½ for Fours and Rs. 96¼ for Fours-and-a-half.

The SHARE MARKET is dull with in most instances a downward tendency. Bank shares are unaltered, as also Press Companies. In Land Companies we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Colabas and Rs. 35 in Mazagons while Port Cannings are Rs. 5 higher. Spinning and Weaving shares are barely steady. A decline of Rs. 5 has taken place in Colaba and Rs. 10 in Hindustans, while Fleming, Great Eastern and Morarjee Goculdass are Rs. 5, Khandeish Spinning Rs. 10, and Madras United Rs. 20 per share higher.

COTTON to-day has been quiet with no very special change in prices. Sellers are not very anxious and do not appear disposed to accept lower rates, while buyers having no margin to work upon as compared with home currencies only operate to cover shipments. The Receipts yesterday were 13,578 bales, making 21,094 bales for the five days. We quote:—

	Ready..... Rs.	176	per candy f. p.
Good Omra.			
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	168	,, ,,
Good Dholleras all Mark	,, ...	178	,, ,,
F. G. F. do.	,, ...	172	,, ,,
G. F. do.	,, ...	169	,, ,,

WHEAT continues in active request at an advance of as. 8 per candy, White Pessy having been bought at Rs. 3⅝ and Red at Rs. 35 per candy. SEEDS are firm but unchanged.

FREIGHTS are dull to a degree. By steamer for Liverpool £1-17-6 is now the quotation, and by sailing ship £2-1-3 per ton.

PIECE GOODS are unaltered in every respect. The demand continues most limited and without signs of improvement.

COALS have been in slightly better request, sales of Davison's West Hartley being reported at Rs. 20 and of Laird's Welsh Hartley at Rs. 18 per ton alongside, both to arrive via Cape.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Divi-dend.	Cash, Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	118
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	685
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 do.	685
ational Bank of India	10,000	500	all	3 do.	106 xd
nk of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	640

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)	3,948	2,000	all	25	935
Frere land and Pier Co. Limited	17,500	150	all	..	100
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	575
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	10 do.	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20 21 8 3	5 p. c.		272
Do. New £20 shares	..	£20 13 0 14	do.		26
Ditto	..	£20 6 5 7	do.		72
Ditto	..	£20 21 11 2	do.		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100 1,00	do.		1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18 19 6 5 12	do.		210

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	2,850	150 p. s.	1,00	
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,10	150 do	885	
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650	
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	410	
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	710	
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	40 p.s.	435	
Indian Press Co.	1,000	250	all	42 do	223	
Broach Cotton Co.	400	250	all	10 do	85	
Carwar Co.	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	675	
Colaba Press Co.	500	1,830	all	170 do	500	
Dholleras F. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	225	
ast India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	825	
Fort Press Co.	50	8,500	8,250	50 do	1,250 xd.	
French Press Co.	300	500	all	35 do	325	
Imperial Press Co.	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	500	
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	3,125	400	350	25 do	320	
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	450	
Samoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	50 do	410	
Scinde Press Co.	400	850	750	67½ do	450	
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	165 do	1,125	
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co.	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600 nl.	
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	75 p.s.	625	

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic, for week ending 5th May, 1877.

Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs	a.	p.
Coaching	49,332	0	0
Merchandise	1,75,452	0	0
Other Receipts	2,213	0	0
Telegraph	602	0	0
Total Rs.	2,27,599	0	0

Corresponding week in April 1876.

Open 430½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	47,359	0	0
Merchandise	1,53,038	0	0
Other Receipts	1,126	0	0
Telegraph	429	0	0
Total Rs.	2,01,951	0	0
Increase Rs.	25,648	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARQUE ARNE, 293 tons, Captain W. Loyeun will sail to-day for False Point, in ballast.

THE SHIP COUNTY OF FORFAR, 996 tons, Captain J. Stewart, will sail to-day for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE S. S. BLACKWATCH, 505 tons, Captain A. W., Love, sailed yesterday for Bussorah, in ballast.

THE S. S. PEARL, 366 tons, Captain W. McGgreor, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and two hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

THE S. S. MULA, 546 tons, Captain C. Doert, arrived in harbour on the 8th instant from Kurrachee (May 5th), with a general cargo, and fifteenn deck passengers.

THE BARQUE JOLAMAR, 635 tons, Captain J. Davies, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (November 15th), with a cargo of 924 tons coal. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE S. S. BELLONA, 1,226 tons, Captain M. Breen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 5th), via Port Said, Suez, and the Suez Canal, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. A. D. Jones, Mr. W. Slidel, and Mr. F. Forlow.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
8	Mula (s)	[illegible]	Kurrachee, May 5.
9	Glamorgan	Beck	Cardiff, April 11.
	Bellona (s)	Breen	Liverpool, April 5.
	Jolamar	Davis	Liverpool, Nov. 15.
	Surat (s)	Burne	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Castlemain	Williams	Leith.
	Arcouna	Morgan	Amsterdam.
	Blackwatch (s)	Love	Bussorah.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Pearl, McGregor, to Coast and Cutch.
Ship County of Forfar, Stewart, to Calcutta.
Barque Arbe, Loyseau, to False Paint.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Mar. 24 Vestal, Hand, from Hodeida.
28 Fatteh Rahiman, Nacoda, from Singapore.
29 Mohassur, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
April.11 Stratford, France, from Cardiff.
21 Mansoura Lutfi, from Berbara.
26 Fawn, Wharton, from Muscowa.
26 Bokhara, Wyatt, from Southampton.
26 Teheran, Johnson, from Venice.
27 Kwang Tung, Campbell, from Muccalla.
27 Torrington, Blacklin, from Rotterdam.
27 Stag, Iliff, from Bombay.
27 City of Carthage, Barnet, from Calcutta.
27 Scilla, Santelice, from Zeilla.
28 W H Atkinson, Harland, from Colombo.
29 Precurseur, Sensine, from Calcutta.
29 Kingston, Chitham, from Mangalore.
29 Ateel Rahaman, Mahamed, from Elephant Point.
29 Scots Grey, Grant, from Kurrachee.
30 Malwa, Tomlin, from Bombay.
30 Good Hope, Johnson, from Bombay.
May 1 Touraj, Sicard, from Marseilles.
1 Priam, Butler, from Liverpool.
1 Tebe, Sapronich, from Trieste.
1 Propontis, Dunn, from Colombo.
2 Hutton, Hodges, from Newcastle.

DEPARTURES.

April 27 Mansoura, Lutfi, to Berbara.
27 Bokhara, Wyatt, to Calcutta.
27 Teheran, Johnson, to Bombay.
27 Torrington, Blacklin, to Batavia.
27 Stag, Iliff, to London.
27 City of Carthage, Barnet, to London.
28 W H Atkinson, Harland, to London.
29 Kingston, Chitham, to Marseilles.
29 Scots Grey, Grant, to Marseilles.
30 Malwa, Tomlin, to London.
30 Good Hope, Johnson, to Dunkirk.
May 1 Scilla, Santelice, to Zeilla.
1 Touraj, Sicard, to Zanzibar.
1 Priam, Butler, to China.
1 Propontis, Dunn, to London.
2 Precurseur, Sensine, to Marseilles.
2 Tebe, Sapronich, to Bombay.
2 Hutton, Hodges, to Bombay P Out.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Vestal, Hand, from Hodeida.
Fatteh Rahiman, Nacoda, from Singapore.
Mohussur, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
Stratford, France, from Cardiff.
Fawn, Wharton, from Muscowa.
Kwang Tung, Campbell, from Muccalla.
Ateel Rahaman, Mahamed, from Elephant Point.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MAY 9.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

European s—400 bundles hoop iron, Merwanjee and Co; 4 cases ball thread, Abdoolally Shaik Adam.
Childwall Hall s—21 bundles spring steel, Rogers and Co.
Zanda s—50 cases ale, Manuckjee Merwanjee.
Barbory s—33 packages tobacco pipe, Essoofally Russooljee.
Pembroke s—2,410 bundles hoop iron and 224 bundles bar iron, The New E J Press Co; 15 cases varnish, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co; 299 boxes tinned plates, Hugh D Fisher and Co; 569 bales hard spelter, Toolseedass Khimjee; 2,230 bundles, steel iron and 878 bars iron, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 50 case whiskey, Merwanjee and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Gwalior s—17 cases sherry, Jewanjee Eduljee Sons.
Thibet s—4 cases toys 3 cases hardware and 9 cases haberdashery, Allana A Raymon; 2 cases perfumery Abdool Hoovein Aboolyeb; 128 cases oilmanstore and soap, Abdoolhoosein Ebrahim.
Renown s—10 cases brandy, Bank of Bombay.
Teheran s—1 case hardware, Abdoolhoosein Heptoola.
Sexton s—12 cases glassware, A K Shurrafally; 2 cases earthenware, Sawyer and Co; 2 casks black ink and 1 case hosiery, Joosub Remtoola: 105 packages window glass, Fazulally Mooshboy; 118 cases oilmanstore, Jooma Bucoor.
Parsee s—5 cases vinegar, 2 cases solad oil and 2 cases provisions, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GLASGOW.

Barbary s—3 casks oilmanstore, Bolton and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Donnattar Castle—70 bales wool, Bunnichund Fuckeerchund.
Newark—111 bales cotton, Ewart, Latham and Co; 25 bales wool, Kavuldass Tricumdass.
Prince Frederick—70 bales cotton, Hurjee Jeena; 59 bales cotton, Arutt Damjee; 200 cwts bedanuts and 38 cwts nuxvomica, Lalladhur Pursotum; 42 bales cotton, Goculbhoy Moolchund; 60 bales wool, Cursetjee Eduljee Mistha; 103 bales cotton, Gordhundass.
Victoria Crescent—130 bales cotton, Folly and Co; 63 bales cotton, Greaves Cotton and Co; 150 bales cotton, Nursee Keesowjee and Co; 40 bales cotton, Kayvuldass Tricoondass.
Thomas Hall s—750 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 500 bales cotton, Nursee Keesowji and Co; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
European s—35 bales wools, Tillcoomull Chimondass; 75 bales wool Hurjeewan Vussonjee.
embroke s—4000½ cwts linseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 50 bales cotton, Rolli Brothers; 1,600 cwts wheat, Stearns Hobar and Co; 1½ cwts rice and 29 bales hemp, Ebrom; 4,800 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Branksome Hall s—2,600 bags wheat, W Nicol and Co; 500 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co; 623 cwts coir yarn, Thakersey Khetsey; 372 cwts wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.
Mangrove s—4,0002 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and; 39 bales wool, Keesowjee Toolseedass and Co; 3 bales wool, Liladhur Hurridass; 6,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Lumley Castle s—125 cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 4 bales cotton, Allarakhia Sezan; 1,640 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers; 4 bales hides, Momedbhoy Corjee; 157½ cwts myrabollams, Joosub Lutiff; 149 cwts coir yarn, Sacrchund Vusanjee; 6 bales hides, 4 bales skins, 38 cwts D horns and 70 cwts cuscusroots, Fuckeermomed Munjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Argyleshire—300 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Peter Denny—400 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

City of Boston—206 cwts B horns, Jules, Siegfried and Co.
General Damville—210 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Carrie Clark—750 cwts gingellyseed, Vinay and Co.
William Douglas—720 bales cotton, W Nicol and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s—6 bales hemp, W Clason and Co; 200 bales cotton, Anderson and Cy.
Thibet s—2,100 cwts gingellyseed, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales hides Hassum Noormomed.

FOR VENICE.

Thibet s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Memfi s—150 bales cotton, W Clason and Co.
Ettore s—4 packages cloves, 8 bags dry ginger and 18 bags; turmeric, S S Sassoon.

FOR BARCELONA.

India s—360 bales cotton, H Classon and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Ettore s—37½ cwts pepper and 19 cases cassia, H M Ebram and Momed Jaffer.

FOR DUNEIRK.

Andes s—4,17½ cwts linseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Teheran s—6 cases sharkfins, Hajee Esa; 67 cases sharkfins and 8 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Fuckeer; 584 cwts sandalwood and 64 cwts rumadastone, Ebram Noordin and Co; 63 bales cotton, Nemenchund Vussonjee; 50 bales twist, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 125 bales twist and 250 cwts sandalwood, Jairashboy Feerbhoy; 200 bales twist, Nursee Kessowjee and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—97 cwts linseed, D S Kemp and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBRVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, May 8th 1877.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29 808
Temperature of the Air	84·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76 2
Dew Point	73·0
Relative humidity of Air	0·687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	1 6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m)	89·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	79·0
General Direction of wind	WNW, NW, WNW, NE, ENE, NE, WNW, NW, WNW, WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	261

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 7.

Godfrey, Capt, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Compta.

MAY 4.

Terrot, Capt, Bengal 63rd Regt, on leave, from Meean Meer.

MAY 8.

Montgomery, Major Genl, Bombay Infantry, on leave, from Mhow.

MAY 9.

Wetherall, Lieut and Adjt, Bombay 22nd Regt N I, on leave, from Baroda.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, 5th May 1877.)

Mr P Hurley is permitted to resign H M's Bengal Civil service with effect from the 19th Dec last.

Surgn A Thomes to be in medical charge of the establishments attached to all the Govt Offices coming up to Simla with the Govt of India.

Privilege leave for three months has been granted to the Rev E G Davis, Chaplain of Mhow.

The service of Maj (Bt Lieut Col) C A de Kantzow are replaced at the disposal of the Mily Dept with effect from 1st Feb to 13th March, on which latter date the services of that officers were again placed at the disposal of this Dept.

Mr H B Webster C S, Offg Comr, Baroda, to officiate as Agent to the Govr Genl at Benares.

Capt F H Jackson, Asst to the Agent to the Govr Genl, Baroda, is granted 15 days' privilege leave with effect from 3rd May, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

Lalji Prabotam, Native Asst to Agent to the Govr Genl, Baroda, is appointed to the charge of the Agency Treasury, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Capt Jackson, on privilege leave.

Col M Thomson, Offg Political Agent, 1st class, and Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh and Supt of Political Pensions, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 20 days.

Col A Elderton, B S C, is appointed to officiate as Political Agent, as a temporary arrangement, and is posted as Agent to the Govr Genl with the King of Oudh and Supt of Politica Pensions.

Surgn Maj G S Sutherland, M D, late Sanitary Commr, Oudh, to officiate as officers in medical charge of the Rajpootana Agency and Supt of Raj Dispensaries.

Capt R G E Dalrymple, Offg Political Asst, is posted to Nowgong as Asst Political Agent in Bundlecund, and Cant Mag and Treasury Officer.

Col J Watson, C B, V C, Commandant, Central India Horse, and Political Agent, Western Malwa, is appointed to be Resident of the 2nd class, and is posted to Gowalior as Political Agent.

The following temporary changes in the grading of superior officers of the Accounts Branch are ordered, with effect from the 3rd April next on the departure on furlough of Mr Mo s, Examiner of Accounts:—Maj C Moberly, to be Examiner 2nd class; Mr W Palmer, to be Examiner, 2nd class; and Maj P Lambert, R E, Ex Engr, to be Examiner, 3rd class.

Maj C R Cock, S C, to be a Brigade Maj on the establishment, vice Maj A D Batter.

Col H E L Thuillier, C S I, R A, is admitted to the Col's allowances from the 27th Feb.

The undermentioned officer having completed twelve years' services, is promoted to the rank of Capt Lt J Abercrombie.

The undermentioned officers of the S C having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut-Col are promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet;—Lieut-Col W T McGrigor, and Lieut-Col R D Barter.

Lieut-Col P W Graham, B I S C, is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough to Europe:—
Surgn-Maj T W Sheppard, Principal Asst to the Opium Agent of Benares, private affairs, for one year, Maj J Liston, B I S C, private affairs, for one year, Capt H G Young, R A, private affairs, for eighteen months, Capt W A Roberts, R A, private affairs, for four months, Surgn J J Monteath, M D, private affairs, for eighteen months.

With the sanction of the Right Hon the Secyof State for India, Surgn-Maj William Caldwell Smith, M D, is permitted to bear the name of William Smith Caldwell.

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, April 20.)

Navigating Lieut J Dixon has been promoted to the rank of Staff Commander in Her Majesty's Fleet, with seniority of 30th March last.

The following promotions have been made this day:—Commanders: E H Verney, and Henry Hand, to be Captains in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Lieut W Drake has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

Engineer John Charles Weeks has been promoted to the rank of Chief Engineer in Her Majesty's Fleet.

The undermentioned Officers have been allowed to assume the rank and title of Retired Captain—Retired Commanders C Gibbons, J W Armstrong.

Lieut R W Jones has been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The undermentioned Surgeon have been promoted to the rank of Staff Surgeon in Her Majesty's Fleet—D MacIver, A W Whitley, J T Comerford, R Hay, R Hay, M Trevan, A McDonald, A L Goodall, T D'Arcy Bromlow, J D Smith, P Burgess.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, April 20.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, April 20 1877.

3rd Regt of Dragoon Guards, Sub-Lieut L C Parker to be Lieutenant.

1st Dragoons, Lieut H H Perkin, from the 20th Hussars to be Captain, vice R. M. S. Maunsell, retired.

3rd Hussars Lieut J H R Scott, from the Northumberland Militia, to be Second Lieut, in succession to Lieutenant H F B Berkeley, promoted.

10th Hussars, Capt W Chaine, from halfpay, late 10th Hussars, to be Captain, vice A. Hunt, retired on half-pay.

17th Lancers, Lieut the Hon J Pleydell-Bouverie to be Captain, vice F. W. Blumberg, retired.

20th Hussars, Major A. W. J. Montgomerie remains Supernumerary whilst serving as a Professor at the Royal Military College.

Royal Artillery, Lieut-Col and Brevet Col J. E. Thring, from Supernumerary List, to be Lieut-Coll, vice Brevet Colonel N. O. S. Turner, C.B.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col O'Brien B. Woolsey, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut-Colonel, vice W. N. Waller.

Major C P Roberts to be Lieut-Col, vice Hoskins, who retires upon a pension.

Major H Le G Geary, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, vice Campbell, deceased.

Major E Maitland, from the Supernumerary List to be Major, vice H. Bond.

Major M F Downes, from the Supernumerary List to be Major, by augmentation.

Captain E V Boyle, from the Supernumerary List, to be Major, by augmentation.

Captain P H Greig to be Major, vice Roberts, promoted.

Lieut H J O Walker to be Captain vice Fox.

Captain W H Sandham, from Adjutan, Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Captain, vice Greig, promoted.

Captain J M Douglas, from Adjutant, Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Captain, by augmentation.

Captain R P Hare, from Adjutant, Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Captain, by augmentation.

Captain T R Disney, from Adjutant, Supernumerary to the Establishment, to be Captain, by augmentation.

Lieut J F Bally to be Captain, vice Toogood, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut S Rodge to be Captain, vice Porter, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut A G Dugdale to be Captain vice Knollys, placed upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut R W O'Grady to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut P A MacMahon to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List.

Lieut H T Faithfull to be Lieutenant upon the Supernumerary List, on appointment as a Probationer for the Indian Staff Corps.

Lieut E A Smith to be Lieut upon the Supernumerary List.

Col P W Phillipps has been permitted to assume the surname of Treby, in addition to and after that of Phillipps.

1st Foot, Lieut Ed St Masters, from 2nd West India Regt, to be Lieutenant, vice Longfield, who exchanges.

6th Foot, Lieut H D Thomas to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut S Gibbs, promoted.

9th Foot, Lieut H S Massy has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C.

17th Foot, Capt C E G Burr retires upon temporary half-pay. Lieut St B Beatson has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian S C. Sub-Lieut C J Lewis Stuart to be Lieutenant.

20th Foot, Lieut W Randolph to be Inspector of Musketry, vice Lieut Birch, promoted.

24th Foot, Sub-Lieut F W Stainforth to be Lieut.

33rd Foot Lieut A E R Curran to be Adjutant, vice Lieut Conor, who resigns that appointment.

36th Foot, Capt H John de B Smart, from 54th Foot, to be Captain, vice Maxwell, who exchanges.

37th Foot, Lieut Watson retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

41st Foot, Sub-Lieutt My K M Power resigns his Commission.

47th Foot, Paymaster and Hon Major J Dunlop retires upon half-pay.

54th Foot, Capt T M Maxwell, from the 36th Foot, to be Captain, vice Smart, who exchanges.

60th Foot, Lieut R C Davies to be Captain, vice Johnstone, retired.

Sub-Lieutt L F Fitz Gerald to be Lieutenant.

63rd Foot, Lieut Col H R Browne retires on halfpay.

64th Foot, Capt E J Jekyll retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

65th Foot Lieut A W Rendle has been appointed a Probationer for the Indian SC.

66th Foot, Lieut T G Braclay, who has resigned his appointment as a Probationer for the Indian S C, from the Supernumerary List, to be Lieut, vice Fosbery, retired.

67th Foot, Capt J S G Smith retires on temporary half pay.

70th Foot, Lieut D L Baynes to be Adjutant, vice Cross, who retires that appointment.

78th Foot, Lieut T A Becket Sargent to be Captain, vice Hay, retired.

83rd Foot, Lieut W Cooke-Collis to be Captain, vice De Montmorency.

94th Foot, Capt C French retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

96th Foot, Capt Wright retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

98th Foot, Capt A Stanford retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission.

105th Foot, Major C F Bond retires on a pension.

Rifle Brigade, Lieut C H St Paul to be Captain, vice Wilson.

Sub-Lieut N R F Kingscote to be Lieut.

1st West India Regt, Major K R Nivan to be Lieut-Colonel, vice Strachan, deceased. Capt F B P White to be Major, vice Niven. Lieut T Bell to be Captain, vice White. Lieut E W V Bowne, from the Supernumerary List, to be Sub-Lieut in succession to Lieut Bell.

2nd West India Regt, Lieut W M Longfield, from the 1st Foot, to be Lieut, vice Masters, who exchanges.

Medical Depart, Surgeon-Major J R West, retires upon temporary half-pay. Surgeon-Major R W Meade, retires upon temporary half-pay. Surgeon-Major H B Franklyn, retires upon half pay. Surgeon J. N. Davis to be Surgeon-Major. Surgeon J. V. T. Malcolm, to be Surgeon-Major.

Veterinary Depart, Veterinary Surgeon W. S. Adams, R A, to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the First Class. D C Pallin, to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation.

Brevet-Col the Hon F A Thesiger, C. B., to be Maj-Genl.

Major A Templeman, 21st Foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Captain J H Colme-Shenton, 42nd Foot, to be Major.

The undermentioned Officers, having completed the qualifying service, to be Colonels in the Army, viz:—
Lieut-Col C Nedham, Bengal S C.
Lieut-Col W H Haves, Bengal S C.
Lieut-Col B W Ryall, Bengal S C.
Lieut-Col E Dandridge, Bengal S C.
Lieut-Col E L Taverner, Bombay S C.
Lieut-Col J N Maclean, Madras S C.
Lieut-Col P J Falconham Wetherall, Madras S C.
Lieut-Col G M Miller, 79th Foot.
Lieut-Col W H R Simpson, R A.
Lieut-Col H Renny, R A.
Lieut J A Nunn to be Veterinary-Surgeon on probation.

BREVET.

Lieut-Col A Butcher, to have the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col A R Hoskins, R A, to have the honorary rank of Colonel.

Major T D Baker, 18th Foot, an Assistant-Adjutant-General, to be an Aide-de Camp to Her Majesty, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.

Major C F Bond, 105th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut-Colonel.

Paymaster J Dunlop, 47th Foot, to have the honorary rank of Lieut Colonel.

Surgeon-Major H B Franklyn, to have the honorary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

The following promotions to take place consequent on the death, of General J Spink, Colonel 2nd Foot:—
Lieut-Genl Sir C H Doyle, K.C.M.G., to be General.
Major-General T Brooke to be Lieut General.

For Sale at this Office.

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NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

To FANNY—A correspondent writes with reference to the verse Fanny sent us yesterday. He thinks her gentlemen friends must be rather dull if they cannot help her over a difficulty of one word. The verse she referred to was supposed to contain every letter of the alphabet except, and would run thus—

"A jovial swain may rack his brain
And tax his fancy's might
To quiz it vain, for its most plain
Throughout I say right."

Fanny, regardless of metre, naively proposed to substitute *very* for *most*, in order to supply the absent e. Oh! Fanny, if e (not "he" Fanny—not yet) were the only letter wanting, why not use "quite" and spare the metre, But suppose you want d as well as e? Oh, Fanny, Fanny, blush and reproach your gentlemen friends and never never correct verse, or write to the papers again. Write the word "made" for "most" "made" and put it in your album, and never forget the simple lesson it teaches you.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY,

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW.

Above Messrs. Badhara and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION OF TEETH.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIDEAUX—April 20th, at Aden, the wife of Captain R. A. Prideaux, Adjutant 6th Regiment, Bombay Native Infantry, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

GRIGOR—MacTIER—May 8th, at Mahableshwar, by the Rev. A. L. Onslow, James Matheson Grigor, Esq., Honkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, to Georgina, eldest daughter of R. F. MacTier, Esq., C. S.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BARCLAY—At Aden, the wife of Lieut. T. G. Barclay, H. M.'s 66th Regt., of a daughter.

BEASLEY—May 3rd, at Subathu, the wife of Rev. E. M. Beasley, Chaplain, of a son.

MILLS—May 2nd, at Jhansie, the wife of F. T. Mills, of a son.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1877.

IT has been announced that a Commission, representing all branches of the Indian Educational Department, has been appointed to enquire into the matter of school text-books. The importance of the subject, and the confessedly unsatisfactory nature of the present arrangements, justify us in calling attention to one or two matters which are, we think, deserving of the notice of the members of this Commission and of the friends of education generally.

That the natives of India are endowed with a marvellous aptitude for mathematics, is one of the least doubted articles of England's creed respecting the inhabitants of her great Asiatic dependency. How far the experience of European teachers in this country tends to confirm the accuracy of this once undisputed opinion, we are not prepared to say. Thus much, however, seems clear—that the Government system of instruction is not fitted to encourage a love for exact science, but that, on the contrary, it is well adapted to foster that "tendency to "indulge to excess in the subtleties of specu-"lation and the niceties of literature," which is the great hindrance to the real progress of the higher education in this country. We can imagine nothing so likely to purify an intellectual atmosphere ree

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE MURDERS IN CANDAHAR.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The two men murdered at Candahar were Mahomedans, and supposed to be messengers from Constantinople, not deserters. The murders are attributed to the treachery or mistake of the Governor of Candahar. The Ameer of Cabul is very angry at the crime.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND THE MANAGEMENT OF THE MADRAS FAMINE.

SIMLA, MAY 9.

The Government of India, in a resolution published to-day as a supplement to the *Gazette of India*, reviewing the Madras Famine, regrets that the reports of the local officers of the Madras Presidency have not been characterised by such punctuality, accuracy, and completeness as the Bombay Local Reports. The Government of India is willing to make the most ample allowance for the difficulties the Madras officers laboured under, but is constrained to observe that had they more generally grasped the imperative need of a temperate and thorough diagnosis of the condition of affairs exaggerated impressions and excessive relief might have been avoided, and the general policy of Government might have been different in many important particulars. Government at the same time cannot withhold a tribute of admiration to the energy, ability, and self devotion which the local officers of the Madras Presidency of all grades have uniformly displayed, or to their humanity and loyalty in carrying out the instructions of the Government of India.

The *Gazette* also contains a long summary of the condition of the Madras districts, and an elaborate statement showing the condition to the end of April and the forecast for the beginning of July.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

DENIAL OF THE *TIMES'* STATEMENT RESPECTING TROOPS FOR ABROAD.

LONDON, MAY 9.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Hardy (Secretary of State for War), in reply to a question, denied the announcement made in the *Times* of the 5th instant that a force as stated had been placed on the roster for service abroad if required.

The debate on Mr. Gladstone's resolutions was resumed. Mr. Lowe attacked the Government, and Sir J. Holker (the Attorney General) and Lord John Manners (Postmaster General) made speeches in its defence.

The House approved of an adjournment of the Debate till Thursday.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar arrived at St. Petersburg yesterday.

ROUMANIA AND THE PORTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, MAY 8.

In a speech made by Prince Charles of Roumania to-day, he complained of the Turkish attacks on the Danubian ports, and said that he regarded a war with Turkey as inevitable.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Ambassadors at the Porte are returning to Constantinople.

BOMBARDMENT OF KALAFAT.

The Turkish batteries at Widdin are bombarding Kalafat, and the Roumanian batteries are replying to their fire.

The Russian troops are moving towards Giurgevo.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 8TH.

The *North German Gazette* of Berlin states that General Kameke, the Prussian Minister of War, has resolved on increasing the German Army in Alsace and Lorraine.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, MAY 8.

The Italian Senate has rejected the Ministerial Bill dealing with clerical abuses.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 9TH.

The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's s. s. Venetia with the outward London Mails of 27th April, left here for Bombay at 4 0 P. M. to-day.

The same Company's steamer Hydaspes left for Galle and Calcutta at noon to-day.

LONDON, MAY 8, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats steady.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	4 11-16d.
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1½.
8½ lbs. do.	7-3.
40s Mule Twist	0-10½.
3 per cent. Consols for account	93⅛
5 per cent French Rente, 1872	102⅝
Bar Silver	54
Arrival—Tuscany.	

WAR TELEGRAMS.

New arrivals by the mail and other steamers will find the War Telegrams of each week, with the leading articles on the War from the daily *Bombay Gazette*, conveniently arranged in the Indian Supplement to our Overland Summary, published every Monday.

Yearly Subscription to Summary with Supplement...Rs. 12 (Indian postage free.)

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H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE intends to hold his first Levée as Governor of Bombay on Thursday, the 24th Inst., the Queen's Birthday.

WE are glad to see the announcement that Sir Neville Chamberlain's health is gradually but surely being restored by the delightful breezes and bracing air of Ootacamund. This is all the more a cause of rejoicing, as the services of such a brave and experienced officer may at any time be required in more stirring scenes than are to be found in the downy position of Commander-in-Chief of the coast army. We hope that before many days have passed His Excellency's health will be completely restored.

THE despatch from Home on the Fuller case is of considerable length, going fully into the various questions raised at the time of the occurrence. We (*Pioneer*) understand that it is the intention of Government to publish the despatch as received.

THE *Pioneer*:—"There is no news from Cabul of any importance beyond that given in our issue of the 30th ultimo. The reported mutiny of some of the Ameer's troops at Khuram does not appear to be well authenticated. The popular discontent we have already referred to is said to be most marked in Eastern Afghanistan, and we shall not be surprised to learn soon that it culminates in extensive migration into British territory.

THE following special telegram appears in the *Madras Times*:—"The Governor, Sir William Gregory, had a severe attack of dysentery at Newera Elliya. He is now fast recovering. He is unable to attend farewell entertainments, instead of which a station (statue?) opposite the Museum is to be subscribed for. Sir William leaves by the Mail Steamer on Wednesday. Doctor Goldschmidt, the Government Archæologist, died at Galle to day of jungle fever. Sir William Gregory delivers his review of his Administration in Council to-day. The surplus revenue for the first quarter is twelve lakhs of rupees."

WE very much regret to hear, says the *Madras Times*, of the death of the young German *savant*, who, for two or three years, has been doing good philological work among the ruined cities of Ceylon. When he first arrived at Colombo he was the embodiment of perfect health and youthful energy, about the last man who would be supposed to fall a victim to the treacherous low jungle fever, which, like a malediction embodied, hangs over some of the fairest spots in one of the fairest lands on the globe. Dr. Goldschmidt has fallen a martyr to science, fallen, too, just at the time when his work was nearly, if not entirely, completed, and when in engagement of the pleasure of a return to Europe, whither the value of the work he had done had preceded him.

THE Italian Government has expressed in warm terms its sense of the courtesy shown to the Italian representative at the Imperial Assemblage at Delhi.

A YOUNG man, named Umbicanundan Biswas, who is going through the Insolvency Court, Calcutta, has, it appears, given a woman of the town upwards of half a lac of rupees, though his debts amount to Rs. 75,300. On his coming of age, we gather, he came into possession of large property, yielding a monthly income of about Rs. 14,000 a month. He ran through his fortune within a short time, and, while he gave only Rs. 5,000 to his wife, had no scruples to make a gift of Rs. 41,000 to a harlot. The woman in the keeping of the young Babu, as well as her daughter, were examined at great length in the Insolvency Court. Besides making presents of large sums and jewellery, it seems, he used to give her an allowance of Rs. 300 a month. When pressed by his creditors, Umbicanundan Biswas sought refuge in the French Settlement of Chandernagore, and, though disappointing his other creditors, was too ready to give away Rs. 41,000 to the woman. It came out in evidence that young Umbicanundan had paved the floor of the woman's house with marble, "which his father had piously brought from Benares for a religious endowment." According to a report in the *Indian Daily News*, "Surno Bai (the woman) contended that the money (Rs. 41,000) was, in the first instance, a free gift to her by insolvent, and that when she had afterwards consented to receive it in satisfaction of her just claims, she did so out of compassion and for *auld lang syne*. Being eventually rendered desperate by the lengthy cross-examination, she enquired of the Court if there was any law to compel her to disgorge what she had received." Mr. Justice Kennedy has ordered a rule to issue calling on Surno Bai to show cause why she should not hand the money over to the Official Assignee.

THE *Leader*:—"The 'faithful Laymen' have been invited to meet the Bishop of Calcutta and his clergy, some time in the hot steamy days of June, to 'discuss questions of interest connected with the Church in India.' We presume that 'the Church' means the Church of England,—exclusive of Romanists, Presbyterians, Wesleyans, and other 'unspeakable' heretics. We are, however, more directly concerned to know what constitutes a 'faithful Layman.' Faithful to what sect? High Church, Low Church, Broad Church, or Narrow Church? And then, what manner of questions are to be discussed? We ask because the notice in the *Indian Church Gazette* is immediately followed by a leading article upon the burial of suicides, and by much splitting of hairs as to the conditions upon which 'the beautiful words of our Burial Service' are to be read over 'an impenitent.' We would ask the writer of this narrow-minded article, who constituted him a judge over his erring fellow mortals? Who is to prescribe the final moment for penitence? Who is to limit the second for forgiveness? These pretensions of the priesthood are horrible. The writer of this paragraph once chanced to be in a town in North Devon at a time when much social commotion was caused by the sudden death of a young surgeon universally liked and respected. It was known that upon very small means he maintained in comfort a widowed mother and a sister, but it was not known that he had become involved in a disreputable *liaison*. The poor fellow drifted into a passage whence there seemed no escape, save through the use of prussic acid. There was no doubt about the suicide, and the vicar refused to his corpse the rites of Christian burial. A more charitable clergyman was not hard to find—but mark this: only two or three days later this same vicar scrupled not to read the words of hope over the body of a man who had died of drunkenness—the half empty gin-bottle still held in his nerveless grasp as he lay a reeking mass of bestiality upon a bed he had not left for days. This man was the son of wealthy parents who had done everything in their power to save him from himself; it was all in vain. In the end they allowed him a guinea a week, and upon that he had drunk himself to death upon coarse fiery gin, in a house of the worst description. Him the vicar buried without hesitation in the sure and certain hope of a joyful resurrection; the other he would have cast out like a dog and flung into the nearest ditch—not that it would have mattered, except as regarded the feelings of his mother and sister. The wakening from the last sleep is not in the power of any fond foolish priest to disturb. But if such a question as this come before the projected Conference, in what disorder will it not break up if the Laymen are only true to commonsense and real Christian charity."

SOME person or persons unknown stealthily entered the Doveton College premises on Friday night last, and committed much damage to the furniture there. On Saturday morning, when the Serjeant of the institution opened the College, he found that the dial of the clock which was suspended on the wall was completely smashed, the rattan-seats of the chairs cut off and the punkah ropes also cut to pieces. Mr. Bindon, Acting Principal of the College, has offered a reward of Rs. 50 to any person who will give such information as may lead to the perpetrator or perpetrators of the mischief.

A CASE was before the Senior Magistrate of Police, Madras, the other day, which arose out of a charge against a master in the Doveton College for "brutally striking" one of his pupils. After hearing the evidence, judgment was deferred, but before the crowd in the Court dispersed, his Worship made the following sensible remarks:—

"At the risk of being thought to travel somewhat beyond the record I wish to take this opportunity, seeing so many lads and others present, of making a few observations which possibly have the effect of preventing mischievous litigation, and will at all events prevent uncertainty as to the action of the Criminal Courts in this matter. This is not the first case which has come for trial owing originally to the infliction of corporal punishment by a master on a student, it is by no means the first case in which I have been applied to in my official capacity to interfere. In some instances, I am glad to say, I have been able to pour oil on the troubled waters and satisfy the complainants that, under the circumstances of their cases, an amicable discussion with the principal or, if necessary, an appeal to the governing body of the particular institution, would best promote the true interest of all concerned; at the same time I assured them, as I repeat now, that any gross cruelty or abuse of authority would be unsatisfactorily be dealt with as it deserved, and any one who brought such a case forward would be honourably discharging an important public duty. To parents and guardians I would say, mere book learning is not the only education to be imparted to a youth. No conscientious master of a school would consider that his duty ended when he had crammed his scholars with a certain amount of knowledge in history, geography, mathematics and so forth. He would also seek to make his boys worthy members of society, teach them to be truthful and manly, and to appreciate those habits of discipline and respect for constituted authority which, in after life, they will perceive the value of, whether as heads of their own household or as rulers of men, and without which no civilized community can exist. I offer no opinion as to the propriety or otherwise of flogging boys; wiser men than I may disagree on this subject, but if corporal punishment form a recognized and authorized mode of enforcing discipline in any school, then those parents and guardians who send their children to be there educated must be held to acquiesce in that as in all other rules of the institution. If a boy in school misconducts himself or is accused of misconduct, his master is the proper person to inquire into the matter, and if, after proper enquiry, it is decided that the boy should be punished, then his master is the proper judge of the nature and amount of punishment according to the offence committed. If the master decides on inflicting personal chastisement, then I will not examine too nicely as to whether the boy has been slightly punished or soundly flogged. If the punishment has been carried out in a reasonable manner without manifest excess, it would not be proper for me to interfere with recognized authority in that school. It would, I think, be well for parents to give the masters credit for acting in all good faith and to support them in the honest discharge of their duty, but under any circumstances I would impress on them, that of all schools to which a youth can be introduced, a Police Court is the very worst.

"To the boys I would say—You may depend upon it no man in his senses would adopt the profession of a schoolmaster, and continue in the exercise of it, unless he felt a real interest in the work. Too frequently such a man's only reward is the just pride which he takes in the result of his labours as exemplified by the progress in after-life of his pupils. Rely upon it, that the hand which to-day may be raised to punish you, will to-morrow be as readily extended to assist you in your difficulties and applaud your successes. One of my old masters always prefaced a flogging with an assurance that it pained him as much as it could me. I now really believe it did so—but not in the same way however. If unfortunately you should feel very much hurt in mere senses than one, run to the apothecary but don't call a policeman: and now I hope we may have no more official interviews unless when you invite me to assist in doing honour to your annual prize-men."

THE *Tatler*:—There is no assembly like the House of Commons for finding out exactly what a man can do and what he cannot do. It takes its measure of him at once, and either turns him into a Prime Minister or tea-taster. Mr. Cawley, the late member for Oxford, could not put two sentences together in consecutive order; but there was no man in Sir Stephen's with a clearer or keener intellect to deal with engineering matters, and the House, finding this out with its usual instinct, made him its consulting engineer. Mr. Tom Potter entered the House ten years ago as "the successor of Mr. Cobden," made two or three speeches in that character, and was at once made wine-taster and judge ordinary of cigars.

A VERY remarkable theatrical performance was witnessed, we are informed by the London correspondent of the *York Herald*, at the Horns Assembly-rooms, Kennington Park, a short time ago. It was nothing else than a five-act play, written by a deaf and dumb author, performed entirely by deaf mutes, to an audience of deaf and dumb people. The "lines" of the various party were given by the sign-and-finger language, and it was perfectly astonishing to witness the promptitude with which the afflicted part of the "house" realised the situations, and comprehended the meaning and speeches of the actors and actresses. The experiment was such an undoubted success that it is likely to be speedily repeated. From an educational point of view such entertainments ought certainly to be encouraged.

GENERAL TCHERNAIEFF, who had received many telegrams from Athens, St. Petersburg, and Servia, was to leave Paris on April 22. It is not precisely known what command he will have, but his intimate knowledge of the ground between Nisch and Sofia points to his being employed in forcing the passage of the Balkans on the west. There is no confirmation of the rumour that he would head a volunteer force to be raised in Greece.

THE *National Gazette* (Berlin), of April 19, publishes intelligence from Vienna, obtained, the journal says, from a well-informed quarter, which states that Austria is sufficiently prepared, in a military sense, in the event of an outbreak of war. The passage of the Danube by the Russians would probably be the moment for Austria to cross the Bosnian-Herzegovinian frontier. This would not be an action directed against Russia, and far from being intended to impede the progress of Russian operations in Bulgaria. This step would only be taken with the view of temporarily securing Austrian interests in the event of Russia meeting with military successes in Bulgaria. The occupation of Bosnia would take place sooner, if circumstances in Servia were to render it necessary.

THE *Daily Telegraph* states that Captain Burnaby arrived in London on Wednesday night, April 18, having travelled from Kars in twenty-one days. He thinks that the chances are decidedly in favour of Russia should she assail Turkey in Asia Minor. The Persians openly declare their intention to join Russia, and Russia could thus easily capture Van, the capital of Armenia; and Captain Burnaby believes that Erzeroum and Trebizond would also probably fall into their hands. He fears that in the event of Russian successes, there would be cruel massacres of Christians in Asia Minor by the Kurds in the Turkish army. The stories which have been told recently of Turkish outrages on Christians in Armenia, he says, have been grossly exaggerated.

WHAT has become of it? The *Athenæum* says:—"The Government of India has taken an important step with regard to native Indian literature, and the well-known Rev. Lal Behari Day, who is a Government servant, is to act as the nominal chief in promoting the new movement in the Indian press. A weekly vernacular newspaper is to appear shortly in Calcutta, and will be called the *Empire*. According to the prospectus, the periodical will consist of sixteen pages, and will be published every Friday. 'It will advocate unswerving and heartfelt loyalty,' and will 'support all measures tending to the political, social and moral improvement of the people of India. It will endeavour to establish good understanding between British and Indian subjects of her Majesty, to support Government measures when it can, and, when it cannot, to give its reason of dissent with temper, deference, and respect. And it will be one of its chief aims to represent to the ruling authorities the views on all Imperial questions, of the best educated and most cultivated classes in the country.' It is understood that Lord Lytton takes a personal interest in the venture, as inaugurating a new style of journalism for Bengal. The *Empire* will make its first appearance on the 4th of May."

Truth hears from an excellent source, that, if the Russian armies cross the Danube, they will establish themselves in Bulgaria, and, instead of crossing the Balkan range or advancing upon Constantinople, they will endeavour to effect a junction with the Montenegrin forces. Thus, the Turks will be entirely cut off from Bosnia. In Asia, a Russian army will co-operate with Persia. Peace will then be proposed upon the basis of Bulgaria being annexed to Roumania, in consideration of which Moldavia will be ceded to Russia. The Prince of Montenegro will receive a considerable accession of territory, and Bosnia will be offered to Austria, if the Russians will obtain a rectification of frontier at the expense of Turkey. England will be informed that if she chooses to replace Turkey as the suzerain of Egypt the Continental Powers will make no opposition. This scheme of pacification finds considerable favour with German statesmen. It is considered that it can hardly be expected that if Russia wages an expensive and successful war, into which Turkey has rushed in defiance of the warnings of Europe, the result will not be, as in the case of the Franco-German war, an accession of territory. With an autonomous State, ruled over by a German Prince, covering both banks of the Danube, the free navigation of this river, which is the principal German interest in the East, will be fully secured.

A PARLIAMENTARY paper just issued contains the "correspondence respecting the removal, from Her Majesty's Navy of Captain Hobart and his subsequent reinstatement." The correspondence opens in 1867, when Lord Stanley—then, as now, Foreign Secretary—is informed by the Greek Minister "that an officer, supposed to be named Hobart, in Her Majesty's service, has taken service in the Turkish Navy, to direct the Cretan blockade," and Lord Stanley asks the Lords of the Admiralty for information. On March 19, 1868, the Admiralty, acting at the instance of the Foreign Office, state that they have that day removed Captain Hobart's name from the Navy List. In 1874 Admiral Hobart Pasha addresses a letter to Lord Derby, admitting that he committed a breach of naval discipline by accepting service under the Turkish Government without leave, but adding:—"During seven years that have elapsed since that time I have endeavoured to maintain the character of an Englishman for zeal, activity, and sagacity, and I have been fortunate enough to obtain a certain European reputation of which I hope I may be justly proud. I prevented, by my conduct during a very critical period at the end of the Cretan revolution (while I was in command of a large Turkish fleet) much bloodshed, and, many people think, a European war. I have organized the Turkish Navy in a way which has led to high encomiums as to its state from all the Commanders in-Chief of the English fleets who have lately visited Constantinople. I have established naval schools, training and gunnery ships (and here I have been ably assisted by English naval officers). While doing all this towards strengthening the navy of our ally, I naturally have made many enemies. . . . All that they can find to say (and it is bitter enough) is—'He has been dismissed the English service,' without, of course, explaining the cause. This is most painful to me and is very detrimental to my already difficult position." He therefore asks that his offence may be overlooked and that he may be relieved from "the ban of disgrace." This letter is dated October 16, 1874. On the 3rd of November Lord Derby conveys to the Lords of the Admiralty his opinion that the reinstatement of Admiral Hobart Pasha in the British Navy would be of material advantage in supporting him in the position which he occupies at the Porte, and might properly be accorded to a matter of Imperial policy, without affording a precedent detrimental to the discipline of the service." In compliance with this letter, my Lords submit to the Queen in Council that "the Hon. Augustus Hobart be reinstated in his former position as a captain in the Royal Navy and placed on the retired list," and an Order in Council of November 28, 1874, carries out this recommendation, but not allowing any claim to arrears of half-pay. The correspondence closes with a letter dated January 25, 1875, in which the Secretary to the Admiralty informs Captain Hobart that "by the terms of your retirement you will be entitled to rise by seniority to the rank of Retired Admiral," and that "directions have been given for you to be allowed to draw your retired pay while holding your present appointment from the date of your reinstatement in the Royal Navy."

DEPARTURE OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.

THE following notification was issued yesterday:—"His Excellency the Governor will leave Bombay for Kurrachee by the S. S. Patialla on Thursday, the 10th instant. His Excellency will embark at the Apollo Bunder at 5-45 P. M. A guard of honour will be in attendance at the Bunder, and the usual salute will be fired from the saluting battery on the embarkation of His Excellency. The heads of all Civil, Naval, and Military Departments, not on duty, are invited to attend. *Undress* will be worn on the occasion."

THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 1.

THE frontier policy of the past may not inaptly be compared to the "see-saw" of our early days, with the Ameer on one end, and alternating "energy" and "inactivity" on the other. It has ever been "here we go up, and here we go down," and notwithstanding the energy with which Lord Lytton announced that he was going to "balance the plank" with Sir Lewis Pelly as his "candlestick" middleman, some way or other, things have gone crooked; the plank went down at the wrong end, and, bumping roughly against the Ameer's "unwillingness," has rebounded with such force that the "candlestick" has been placed *hors de combat*, the political plank has slipped from its fulcrum, and Lord Lytton sits on its lower end in a most undignified position, still holding hard to his seat, and gazing disconsolately at the elevated end from which the Ameer has incontinently escaped. Like "humpty-dumpty" Lord Lytton's new policy has had a fall, and "all the king's men" of political ingenuity can no more replace it on its fulcrum, than they can put "humpty-dumpty where he was before." This is the view which every candid thinker must admit to be the correct one; and the Government, willing or unwilling, must ultimately acknowledge that it is so.

Now, as to the future. The Government cannot and must not leave matters in their present position. Action and energy are far more essential at the present hour than they were four months ago. Lord Lytton blunders most egregiously if he fancies that the position which he has now taken up towards the Ameer can have anything but the most disastrous results if left in its present state. The time is unluckily ill-suited for action, but inaction affords nothing but danger. Hedged in and beset with difficulties, the Government seem only too anxious to wait—wait—wait. Wait for what? They have jumped into the fire, and the quicker they get out again the better. But how are they to get out? That is a question which it seems to me they ought to have settled before they got in; but, having got in without doing so, we must now see how they are to get out. First, however, let us take a glance at the possible results of the last blunder—the peremptory refusal of all further negotiations. Primarily then, the Ameer now stands released from every obligation to friendship on his part, and, slight as were the bonds which were until lately laid upon him, they were not altogether "null and void." We stood to him in the relation of the goose who laid his golden eggs, and like a true Afghan he would have fed us willingly enough upon fair promises and nothing worse than inactive hostility, so long as we continued productive. Doubtless it was his game to increase our productiveness by increasing our ration of conciliating straw; but, now that the goose has turned stubborn and refuses to lay any more, it is quite probable that the Ameer will shake off the obligation he has hitherto felt himself constrained by, and cease to give us even fair words. That he will be so foolhardy as to break out into open hostilities is not probable, though it certainly is possible. Meanwhile the opinion daily gains ground among the natives that the "*Sirkar* is afraid of the Ameer." Nor is this by any means a matter of no importance. The rumour is spreading among not only our own subjects, but among the Ameer's subjects, and may result in misleading him into an act or acts which may force us to inspect the condition of Cabul. The policy of the Home Government—or shall I say its cowardice—in egging Russia on to attack Turkey, by declaring a policy of non-intervention, will tell against us in Cabul as in India, and may ultimately prove the bugle that has blown the downfall of English supremacy, if nothing more. This is the view I have taken of the "Gladstone policy," for his it really is, and I am not surprised to find some leading political men in India agreeing with me. If, then, we wait inactively on the North-West Frontier until the Ameer shall commit some act of open hostility, throughout India the native cry will be that we have been forced into a war with Cabul for which we feel ourselves incompetent. The tenure under which we hold India is well known, and so is the fact that a large, and by far the most turbulent, portion of our subjects sympathise with the Ameer, and would seize with avidity the smallest opening towards assisting him. On the other hand, if we at once act decisively with the Ameer, we destroy the hopes which can find no other basis for combination. We at once show the Ameer and the people of India that we are perfectly satisfied as to our ability to hold our town against all comers and at the same moment punish those who wilfully transgress against us.

With affairs here and at Home in the position which they now occupy, I can fully understand that the Government have no wish to plunge our Indian army into a campaign which may or may not be protracted over a lengthened period, which may necessitate a call on the Home Government for reinforcements at a moment when they may least be able to spare them, and which must result in a heavy, nay an enormous expenditure, and considerable loss of life, and tend to complicate British relations elsewhere than in India. But having weighed all these considerations, it appears to me that the risk of inaction is far greater, and threatens in fact far more danger, than can be possibly supposed to balance those which hang on the side of war. Lord Lytton's Calcutta speech shows us what view he is most likely to take on this subject. He will say, "wait yet a little; I have a strong objection to entering on hostile proceedings." But this is exactly the thing which must not be done. It is possible that if we remain quiet the Ameer will do so too, but it is not probable, and as the Government must know, the news which has reached us from beyond the frontier since the termination of the negotiations has a hostile and not a peaceable character. I have put this risks of quiet and inaction down as plainly as possible, and I cannot conceive how any one possessed of common reasoning ability can hesitate as to which side carries with it the greatest risk, and on which side the strongest argument lies whether for peace or war. Everything is in favour of prompt and vigorous action, absolutely nothing in favour of "masterly inactivity." It is not by "waiting for some thing to turn up," that the Government can win either honour or credit. It is for statesmen to "do" and not to "wait", and when they find themselves in a position in which they are incapable of action, the safest course for the country is for them to retire, and let others more equal to the emergency take their place. What would be thought or said of the engineer whose engine had suddenly ceased to work, if, to the demand that he should set it in motion, he replied, "wait a little until we see whether it won't resume work of its own accord"? Such is exactly the attitude which the Government maintain so long as they remain passive with affairs in their present condition.

The difficulties in the way of action are great—greater by far than one-half of the people who cry out for peace are able to conceive. It is, however, for statesmen not to shun difficulties, but to encounter and overcome them; and I begin to believe that Lord Lytton not only recognises this truth but would perhaps even act upon it, if his hands were perfectly free. True he has admitted that he would prefer peace, though not at any price; but he has also admitted and asserted that "English interests and England's dignity must be upheld," and like every one who holds that opinion, he finds his greatest foe not in Cabul, not in Russia—but in England, in the fanatics who would sacrifice everything to a maudlin craving for sentimentality—"the friends of every country but their own." Give these men another six months in which to influence the foreign policy of England, and they will have inflicted such injury on the British nation as centuries of time can only repair. We have seen their imbecility plunge Turkey into war, and while English interests are seriously imperilled they sit quietly, and thank God that they "have avoided bloodshed." How does this affect Lord Lytton and Cabul?—you ask, and I reply it undoubtedly has a very great influence on our frontier. The prerogative of peace or war is now wholly invested in the Viceroy's hands, and it is quite possible that if he proclaimed an Afghan expedition the Home Government would step in and countermand it. Lord Lytton's policy was his own, and the press are therefore perfectly justified in condemning him for it; but, although I cannot positively learn, I believe there is no good ground on which to blame him for the present inaction. At most, his fault appears to be a too ready submission to the Home authorities, and, perhaps, a desire to wait until European affairs have somewhat developed themselves. It is, of course, perfectly useless to rail at Lord Lytton for remaining inactive, if his inaction is the result of orders from Home; but if he accepts such orders without a strong remonstrance, without an urgent and energetic appeal against them, he is fully as much to blame as if the fault were wholly his own. If the Ameer's conduct was such as to justify the present breach in our relations, this is enough to justify his imperilled, and we should act accordingly. According to the latest news, the Ameer is taking time by the forelock, by massing his troops at Candahar and Jellalabad, and shows every disposition to turn the *jehad*, originally proclaimed against Russia, against India. Once more, then, I repeat, action and energy can alone save us, for the very worst dangers are before us. This dilly-dallying involves more peril to the country than an attack on Cabul possibly can.

SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MAY 4.

As the telegraph wires have already informed you, H. E. the Viceroy arrived here on the first—May-day, and on the whole the clerk of the weather behaved well. As hinted in my last, "Peterhoff" being yet in the hands of the P. W. D., H. E.'s present abode is "Inverarm." I hear, on questionable authority I must admit, that the post Viceroy arrived here, with his "eye in a fine frenzy rolling." This may account for the fact that it has been hail, rain, lightning and thunder, in anything but an agreeable succession or variety, since his Lordship has arrived.

News here is, like the fine weather, small in quantity and at wide intervals. Among the items which have come to my knowledge are the following:—Mr. J. W. Smith, who is well known in Umritsur as the additional Commissioner of that district, will assume the duties of Mr. Lindsay as Judge of the Chief Court of the Punjab, while the latter gentleman avails himself of three months' privilege leave, which he has just obtained.

Khelat, like Cabul, has suddenly become a place about which everyone here deems it as essential a duty to be fully acquainted, as it is to go to church on Sunday, which latter duty it may be interesting to your readers to know depends principally on the weather. Khelat being freely spoken of, and the latest and most reliable news therefrom being in demand, many people living in a state of chronic expectation that Major Sandeman has been murdered, imprisoned, handed over to the Ameer, or otherwise illused. Rumours are plentiful and much cheaper than anything else. I have, however, sent you a telegram of the latest really reliable information received up to the 30th ultimo. Major Sandeman has recovered pretty well from the effects of his late accident, and is hard at work in co-operation with old Khodadad, who, in his capacity of Khan, seems to have turned out a very proper sort of man, and under the Major's happy rule *suaviter in modo, fortiter in re*, is reducing the more westerly portions of his territory to something which closely resembles "a peaceable condition." This is good and, with the completion of the telegraph and the construction of a railway, we may hope to find the civilization of Belcochistan fairly "underway," notwithstanding that there are still many sceptics as to any possible happy results ensuing from the gallant Major's devotion to his work. Indeed, one individual (strong in amateur theatricals) amused himself the other night, by portraying the Khan stalking *a la* Banquo, and the Major dwindling into a corner and exclaiming, "Never shake thy grizly locks at me."

Everybody has heard of "Shaw," not the life-guardsman but the Yarkundi traveller, who is now away goodness knows where, but still likely to return to India within a few months time. Rumour hath it and I hope that for once the false tongued old dame is at least near the truth, that Mr. Shaw is to be made a kind of quasi representative of the Indian Government at Kashgar. If this be true, it seems to show that the Government are waking up to a sense of what their policy ought to be across the frontier line which bounds our northern limits. It is all nonsense to say that because there is no trade northwards there never can be. Time works wonders, and Vambery relates wonders of what can and may be done on the Tatar steppes and elsewhere. Russian goods come from *Moskvi* (Moscow) to Peshawur, why not Indian goods from Lahore to Orenburg? Sir Douglas Forsyth is a clever man, but he should not engage in putting up snowmen only to knock them down again. It is not healthy, and "it don't pay nohow" as poor Artemus used to say.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNUGGUR, MAY 2ND.

A GREAT change appears to loom on the horizon of the political atmosphere of Bhownuggur. The departing Governor, having had opportunities of observing the qualifications of our promising and amiable young chief, has passed a resolution upholding the recommendation of the Political Agent that in April next the reins of Government should be made over to his hands. Every one is anxiously looking forward to this desirable event. The ministry will also most likely undergo a change. It is needless to dilate much on the merits of the present minister, but alas, nature is frail, and he is exhibiting signs of the weight of years to which he must eventually succumb, although he will doubtless endeavour to discharge to the last the duties of the position he has so long filled. Perhaps, however, he will be inclined to resign his post when he sees that His Highness is able to govern the State well and firmly, and will retire to enjoy the relaxation he has so well earned. It is supposed that Mr. Samaldas is destined to be his fortunate successor, as he has much influence over His Highness. He alone in Bhownuggur is supposed to be qualified for such a responsible post. Some correspondence and articles in the *Mitra* on this subject have created much sensation among the Bengalees here. The correspondence in question insinuates a great deal against the rising star, but the scandalous gossippings of malicious men will, no doubt, be judged at their true value. Our present Administrator will, it is rumoured, be soon transferred to the presidency of the Rajasthanic Court. During his stay here he has created golden opinions. He is credited with the most liberal views as to the expediency of entrusting power to the educated chiefs of native States, and it is believed that his efforts have contributed much to the conclusion to which we above allude. The late Administrator, Mr. Percival, was also conspicuous for the interest he took in the welfare of this principality, for his sedulous kindness to H. H. Takhtsingjee, and for the paternal affection displayed by him to the population generally. It is almost wholly owing to his exertions that Bhownuggur exhibits the cheerful, prosperous, and civilized aspect it does at present. It is a matter of regret that he was not allowed to finish the work he so happily commenced and carried on.

NOTES FROM BERAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

OOMRAWUTTEE, MAY. 5

THE new Commissioner of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, Mr. Jones, C. S., from Nagpore, assumed charge of his office from Friday last.

These notes are besprinkled with lamentations ('tis seldom I growl, but there is no other alternative). We should certainly like to see our road-side lamps relighted on dark nights; although some may say it is of very little use, but still it will make darkness visible. Why and wherefore the lamps are not lighted nowadays is beyond me. By the bye, we have yet another piece of economy, the discontinuing of firing the midday gun. Can gunpowder be scarce too? The good folks at Akola have their midday gun boom daily. We hope that ere long this will be rectified, since we have been so cruelly taxed.

The present Small Cause Court building is shortly to be made over to the Educational Department, and the Small Cause Courts in Berar are to be abolished, as already communicated in my notes of February last. In future, munsifs—thirty I am told—are to deal with all civil suits. This station, at present, is the head-quarters of the Revenue Commissioner, I am informed that the British Resident at Hyderabad has called for plans and estimates for offices of the Judicial and Sanitary Commissioners, so that next year Oomrawuttee will be the largest fashionable town in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

By the departure of Major Huddlestone, 1st Class Deputy Commissioner, on furlough, temporary promotions will take place, commencing with Major Bushby downwards.

The poor brutes are much ill-treated and belaboured here. I give this hint to the Corporation, to induce them to notice for themselves the instances of cruelty which occur hourly in the native town.

The weather is still in a very unsettled state all over Berar. The public health is satisfactory.

A NOVEL QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A number of passengers on board a ship got up a speculation as to which foot the pilot would first put to the deck on boarding the vessel. The subscribers name the foot they backed, and those who have elected the winning foot divide the whole sweep. Experience had taught some of them that he might jump down both feet together, so it was stipulated that in such an event the sweep should be equally divided between the rights and lefts. The pilot justified the proviso, and jumped, bringing both feet to the deck together. There were 33 who had backed the right, and 14 the left foot. Do the 14 left-foots divide nineteen sovereigns amongst them (a sovereign was the subscription) and win out of a tie? PENCIL.

DESTRUCTION OF STRAY DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—As many complaints have from time to time appeared in your journal with reference to the orders I have, for the safety of the public, deemed it expedient to issue in regard to the destruction of stray dogs found in Rotten Row and other grounds set apart for riding, I beg to forward to you copy of a letter received by me last evening from a Military Officer, which I shall feel much obliged by your kindly finding space for in an early issue of your paper. I may mention that this is the second complaint I have received from the same officer of a like nature, and I take this opportunity to warn the owners of dogs, once more, that the Police will not be allowed to relax their efforts to put down this dangerous nuisance.—Yours, &c.,

FRANK H. SOUTER, Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 9th May.

May. 8th

DEAR SIR,—I am quite aware that it is out of your power to prevent the accidents that may occur through dogs running after horses, but I should like you to know of what a very serious one happened this morning.

At 5 30, my wife and I were riding on the "Kennedy Sea Face," Colaba end to at a smart canter. A dog ran suddenly after the horse she was on, which kicked so high that he threw her off, the off side and then made for home.

The safety stirrup again saved her life and prevented her being dragged.

The dog belonged to a couple of little English boys who seemed rather amused at the performance.

This is not the same horse that the previous fall was from. Both my horses are quite quiet when not pursued by dogs, and I only write to tell you of the danger of these wretched dogs being loose as that you may hear the other side of the story and not only the grievance the newspaper correspondents may have about their dogs being poisoned without a cause.

Apologising for this long complaint,—I am &c.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(*Home News*, April 20th)

WAR between Russia and Turkey is not declared, but is universally regarded as imminent and unavoidable.

The Russian army in Bessarabia, and the Turkish forces on the Danube, are making threatening movements.

The Czar leaves St. Petersburg for Kischeneff to-day, April 20, and is expected to issue his war manifesto from Moscow next week. The Russian Embassy have left or are leaving Constantinople.

Russia is said to have concluded an alliance with Persia.

Mussulman risings against Russian Government are reported from Central Asia.

Negotiations between Turkey and Montenegro have been finally broken off, and Nikolas is expected to be the

to mention that, before the play commenced, the following prologue, appropriate to the occasion, was recited by Mr. Tudor Trevor :—

PROLOGUE.

Spoken at the Amateur Theatricals in aid of the Famine Relief Fund, May 8, 1877.

Before the curtain rises on our play,
Kind friends, I have a little word to say.
When first the Drama flourished on the stage,
An opening prologue used to be the rage,
Described the actors' parts, exposed the plan,
And spoiled the interest ere the play began :
Our subtle plot I'll not disclose to you,
But tell the object that we had in view
In asking you to meet us here to-night
And view our efforts in a favouring light.
Just at this time gaunt Famine stalks the land
Seizing all within its withering hand;
In vain the herds roam lowing o'er the plain,
Parched is the grass, the clouds withhold their rain ;
In vain the labourer gazes on his field,
Burnt by the sun's fierce rays, no crops they yield ;
It almost seems as if the fertile Nile,
Touched by a magic wand, had turned to sand.
The Government have very wisely said,
" If strong men work not they shall get no bread,"
And on this system only those engage
" Whose fair day's work shall gain a fair day's wage."
Our purpose therefore is not to afford
Help to those ones who of their own accord,
Thro' slothfulness, within their homesteads lurk,
Who ask for alms and still refuse to work.
To help the needy in their hour of need,
Their wives to succour, and their babes to feed,
For helpless children to provide a meal,
Has been our aim in making this appeal.
Enough ! 'tis plain by this full house I see
That English hearts ne'er turn from misery !
And Englishmen ! aye, English women too,
Have sped the object that we had in view.
Kind friends, we thank you from our heart of hearts,
If only we cap play our little parts
One half as well as you your own have done,
Our play's successful and the battle won.
For you have parts as well as we to play ;
To cheer the timid actor on his way,
To give the actress courage in her part,
And emulation stir in every heart.
Ho, Prompter ! ring the bell, the curtain draw !
We'll do our best to win a warm *encore*.
And please remember that a well-known cause
Of failure on the stage is " non-applause."

FAMINE PAPERS.

Simla, May 3, 1877.

From the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India.

We enclose several minutes written by Sir Richard Temple during the last fortnight of his stay in the Madras Presidency, referring to various questions connected with the administration of famine relief.

2. The most important questions discussed in these papers are—

1*st*.—The expediency of utilizing the officers of the Public Works Department in the superintendence of the relief works.

2*nd*.—The sufficiency of the rate of relief wages.

3*rd*.—The expediency of gradually reducing and eventually abolishing the relief camps, by drafting able-bodied persons to the works and sending the infirm and helpless poor to their homes, as the system of village relief becomes sufficiently organized.

4th.—The substitution of coal fuel for wood on the Madras Railway lines, with the object of preventing the destruction of the forests, and especially the hill forests, the gradual denudation of which has a prejudicial effect on the regularity of the rainfall.

The last of these proposals will require to be carefully examined ; and while we fully recognize its importance, we are not at present in a position to offer any definite opinion as to its feasibility.

3. The question of more effectively utilizing the large Public Works establishments in the Madras Presidency on the duty of superintending the relief works has been repeatedly pressed by Sir Richard Temple upon the attention of the Madras Government, not only in the minutes now sent, but in other minutes which have been already laid before Your Lordship. In his minute of the 20th March (No. LXXXVII), adverting to the defects in the exaction of task-work which characterized many of the relief works in Madras, Sir Richard Temple remarked that the main cause of the failure consisted in this, " that the Public Works Department in each of the distressed districts is not sufficiently employed (indeed is almost entirely unemployed at all) in the taking,—an affair which is of all affairs the very one which it is most competent to manage, and which can be thoroughly managed by it alone." In most of the districts, and especially in Bellary and Kurnool, the number of the relief works under the Department of Public Works is very small, while the majority of the relief works are under Civil officers. The result is that the tasking is at the best but light, and when the supervision is native only, the tasking is too often nominal. The subject is referred to in several of the minutes enclosed in this despatch, and more particularly in that of the 24th ultimo, written on the eve of Sir Richard Temple's departure from the Madras Presidency, wherein he points out that, while in the Bombay Presidency the plan of tasking the relief labourers under a settled departmental system by professional establishments, especially trained for the business, has been so advanced, that out of 287,760 persons on the relief works in that Presidency, 259,076 are worked under the Public Works Department, and only 28,703 are under Civil officers ; in the Madras Presidency, out of 716,507 in all, there are not more than 83, 000 under the Public Works Department, the remainder, 633, 507, being under Civil officers—

" Out of this latter number it may be admitted that 24,749 in Coimbatore, 28,900 in Salem, 13,626 in Madura, in all 65,766, are well and fully tasked. The remainder, 568,741, are (with the exception of a certain number in Cuddapah which I cannot state precisely) under the Civil officers, and are for the most part lightly tasked. It is especially remarkable that in the two districts showing the largest numbers, Bellary and Kurnool having both together 422,784 persons, the whole are under Civil officers and lightly tasked, with the exception of the 3,000 on the railway from Bellary towards Dharwar."

This difference in system, in Sir Richard Temple's opinion, is the main cause of the difference in the proportion of relief labourers to the whole population between these two districts, on the one hand, and the Bombay Deccan, on the other hand. The percentage of relief labourers on the whole population is in Bellary 12·75 per cent., and in Kurnool 21·25 ; while in Sholapur, in the Bombay Presidency, it is only 0·69, in Kaladgi 4·8, and in the distressed part of Poona 3·7. Making every allowance for the greater intensity of the famine in the Madras Presidency, these facts appear to us to afford strong presumptive evidence of the superiority of the Bombay system, and of the expediency of adopting it in Madras. Another consideration which is adverted to in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 20th ultimo regarding the South Arcot district, is that, if this plan were adopted, the Civil officers would then have more leisure for effectively superintending the system of village relief. We are about to address the Madras Government on this subject with reference to the remarks contained in the 8th paragraph of their despatch to Your Lordship under date the 7th ultimo, No. 25, and also regarding the proposal contained in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 22nd ultimo, for the gradual abolition of the relief camps.

4. The remarks recorded in Sir Richard Temple's Minute of the 18th ultimo appear to us fully to dispose of the objections advanced by the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras to the reduced rate of wage. We would draw Your Lordship's particular attention to the following passages in the Minute :—

"I must advert for a moment to certain part of the argument of the Sanitary Commissioner of Madras which seem to amount to this, that because there is mortality among the recipients of gratuitous relief, who are admitted to particular relief camps, therefore the wages of relief labourers must be insufficient. Whether the Sanitary Commissioner intends to convey this idea I know not, but something of the sort would be apprehended, by gathered by ordinary readers of the which he has written. Therefore I have to explain that there is no connection whatever between recipients of gratuitous relief on the one hand and the recipients of relief wages on the other. The gratuitous rations allowed to the inmates of relief camps have nothing whatever to do with the wages paid on relief works. The inmates of these camps who are admitted there as being unable to work are a class totally different from those who are admitted to the relief works as being able to work. Inferences deduced from the condition of the recipients of gratuitous relief are wholly irrelevant if attempted to be applied to the condition of relief labourers. If unhappily there be mortality among the inmates of relief camps, it by no means follows that there is any mortality among relief labourers. In point of fact there is no mortality among relief labourers except from cholera, small-pox or other diseases, and when sometimes cholera has stricken and dispersed large gangs of relief labourers, there has never been any reason to suppose that the scourge arose from want of food. Again, if notwithstanding scientifically arranged diet, the condition of the inmates of relief camps continues bad, no amelioration whatever could be afforded by raising the wage of relief labourers who are a totally different class. These poor inmates have never gone to relief works at all. Indeed the very reason of their admission to the relief camps is this, that they are incapable of going to relief works. They are diseased or infirm, or being indisposed to work have wandered about, or passing by means of relief close at home have wandered to a distance.

" Being thus helpless for one reason or another they are picked up and taken care of, but when picked up they are often beyond the reach of human aid. No analogy, therefore drawn from these persons can possibly be applicable to relief labourers, and to mention the two cases with any sort of parallelism and in any kind of connection, would be to produce confusion of ideas and other misapprehension.

" If indeed persons who were pale on being admitted to relief works were to become thinner and thinner and weaker and weaker till at last they had to be drafted off to gratuitous relief camps as unfit to work, then that would be a reason for reconsidering the wages but this is just what has not occurred, and is not occuring. If I saw or knew any signs of its occurring then I should be the first to move. Many relief labourers indeed have left the works of their own accord, not so much, however because the wage was reduced, but rather because task-work was enforced, or because the scene of labour was removed to a distance from their homes.

" How it happens that so many of the destitute poor sank so low before being taken up for gratuitous relief is a question which need not be discussed in this minute. I may reiterate, however, that the proper remedy lies in the institution of house-to-house visitation throughout the distressed districts, and from the time of entering the Madras Presidency I have never ceased to urge upon the Government and the local authorities the necessity of such a visitation. And indeed this visitation has generally been instituted. But that it has not always been perfectly carried out is proved by the mortality which as occurred, or still occurs, in some of the relief camps."

RICHARD TEMPLE.

ENGLAND AND INDIA.

A LECTURE was delivered in Calcutta on the 28th. ult., by Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, his subject being "England and India." The lecture enjoys so high a repute as an impartial and earnest reformer and politician, that we purpose reproducing as much of his lecture as our space will afford. The subject, too, is particularly inviting, and it is well to see what a man of Mr. Bannerjee's ability and influence has to say upon it.

The Chairman called upon Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee to deliver his lecture on " England and India," which was frequently cheered during its delivery.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—The principle of self-love—the principle of self-glorification is deeply implanted in the heart of man, and furnishes the most powerful incentive to human action. There may no doubt be disinterested patriots who, forgetting self, may live and die for the benefit of their fellow country. There may, no doubt, be genuine philanthropists who may consider it a privilege to offer up their lives for the furtherence of human progress. But such men are few, and as far as the vast majority of mankind are concerned, the principle of self-glorification may be said to form the regulating motive of human conduct. To the thoughtful observer of Indian affairs, our Associations, their public meetings, their anniversaries, are fraught with the deepest possible interest. They seem to indicate the first beginnings of a new national life,—the first faint, feeble tremor of a pulse which had ceased to beat for centuries. Gentlemen, when I cast my eyes around this great metropolis, observe the number of Associations which have sprung forth into life, the zeal and enthusiasm which supports them, the sympathy they have evoked, the public spirits they have created ; when I further reflect on the fact, that it is young men who are the moving spirits of these Associations, I begin to think that my country is not dead ; she lives ; she is not a thing of the past, a relic of bye-gone times, but a living organism of the present. The student of history, as he surveys the incidents of the past, has his attention drawn to some facts of towering significance. The Asiatic invasion of Alexander, bringing the East and the West for the first time into close and intimate contact, imbuing the Western mind with the idea of Eastern civilization ; the spread of Roman power throughout Europe, bearing in its train the great blessings of peace and civilization ; the rise of Christianity announcing, in language never to be forgotten, the divine lessons of meekness, of forgiveness, of charity ; the march of the triumphant soldiers of the Crescent through Europe, bearing in their hand the faded torch of learning and civilization ; the discovery of America and the train of marvellous events which led to the establishment of the mightiest Republic in the world, the French Revolution—declaring amid blood and smoke, the great lessons of political freedom, teaching tyrants not to trespass too much on the patience of their subjects. I say, these are facts of towering importance in the history of humanity which rivet the attention of the thoughtful student. But yet there is another fact of very great importance which deserves to be mentioned in this connection, I refer to the establishment of British supremacy in India.

I do not propose carrying you through those blood-stained events which led to that great consummation, but I verily believe that the establishment of British power in India was Providential. I verily believe that some such connection was needed for the salvation of India at the time Aryan civilization had spent its forces, the Mahomedan power was in its last gasp. Anarchy, confusion, chaos reigned supreme in the land. Darkness had settled upon men's countenances. The midnight of despair seemed to hover around. Was there no hope for India ? Was there nothing written in the book of fate for the deliverance of my father land ? India sat bathed in tears before her God. Aye, India sat bathed in tears—she, the cradle of Eastern civilization, she who nursed in her lap Valmiki and Vyasa, Gautama and Sankuracharjea—who had sent forth the great Budhistic missionaries on their erraud of duty and philanthropy,—aye she sat bathed in tears, sending forth dolorous cries of lamentations before the great dispenser of woes, blood gushing forth from her side her shield of protection destroyed.

But it was not long before the heavenly response came. Britain appeared as the ministering angel, bearing messages of peace and joy, the glad tidings of progress and civilization. I ask, then, has England a mission in this country, or has she not ? If it is said that she has no mission in India, I ask what right has she to be here, I ask how does she appease her conscience, or justify her domination over a foreign country ? If it is once admitted that she has no mission here, we are driven to the conclusion that the English Empire in India rests not upon the principles of justice or truth, or upon the willing allegiance of a subject people, but upon pure, simple, unmitigated brute force. England then has a mission and a glorious mission, a mission indeed more glorious, more responsible than was even that of Rome ;—for England appears before us as a Christian country, and the inheritor of the illustrious traditions of modern civilization.

What, then, is England's mission in India ? Her mission may be said to be comprised under the three following heads :—(1) To help towards the eradiction of customs which afflict Indian society. (2) To help in the formation of a manly, energetic, reliant Indian character. (3) To introduce the art of self-government in India. Roughly speaking, the mission of England may be comprised within the aforesaid limits.

Are there, then, any evils which afflict Hindu society, any foul blots in connection with our social system ? I know there are people who call themselves " Nationalists." I would call them De-nationalists, for they are people who would suck the life-blood out of the nation and destroy everything that is great and manly in it, who would have us believe that our social atmosphere is holy, pure, untainted by sin or corruption, and that, therefore, it becomes our duty to preserve the institutions of our fathers and to guard them against the ingress of modern thought and civilization. Gentlemen, I yield to none in my respect for the name of Aryan—I yield to none in my respect for the time-honoured customs of my country. But I should be false to myself, false to my countrymen, false to the traditions of the Aryan, if I could conceal from myself the conviction that there are foul blots connected with our social system which must be effaced, wiped out, destroyed, before the political regeneration of India can be possible. If you say there are no foul blots connected with our social system, I point to the institution of caste, the institution of child-marriage, the zenana-system, the custom prohibiting the re-marriage of widows. Now, with reference to the institution of caste, it is my pleasing duty to be able to say that the educated sentiment of the country is marshalled against it, and that it is a custom which finds favour now-a-days only with women and ignorant men. That being the case, we may hope for its extinction at no remote distance of time. For, by a process of filtration with which you are all familiar, the sentiment of the educated classes becomes in the course of time the sentiment of the entire people. The institution of caste is then doomed. The decree of fate has been pronounced against it. And the day is not distant when the great doctrine of the brotherhood of the Indian races will be proclaimed from one part of the country to another, from the Himalaya mountains to Cape Comorin, and from the Bay of Bengal to the Indian Ocean. The same remarks apply, though in a modified degree, to the institution of child-marriage and the custom prohibiting the marriage of widows.

I pass on, gentlemen, to the consideration of the zenana system. The institution *is* of alien origin. It is to be traced to the Mahomedan rulers of India. It may have been a mere imitation of a Mahomedan custom, or it may have been forced upon our fathers in consequence of the unrestrained license of Mahomedan manners. But whatever may have been the case, the custom itself has struck deep root into our national life, and at the present moment I know no social usage among us which possesses so much life, so much strength, so much energy as the institution of zenana. When I say that this pernicious institution possesses so much vitality and energy, do I mean to cast any aspersions upon my countrymen, do I mean to bring down any opprobrium upon them, or do I mean to pursue them with ridicule and scorn ? No, gentlemen, I respect the feelings which have dictated their obstinate perseverance in this custom. The zenana is a Hindu custom, because Hindus are so anxious to guard with care the honour of their women. The custom itself is to be reprobated ; but the feeling on which it is founded is to be respected. Is it necessary, I ask, that I should pause here to point out the pernicious consequences of this custom ? I ask how is it possible for our women to take any kind of exercise within the confined recesses of the zenana, and how can they be expected to preserve their health without exercise ? How, again, I ask, can you possibly hope to educate them properly when you deprive them of one of the most powerful, one of the most efficacious instruments of education—social intercourse. If you ask an English lady to what she is most indebted for her education, she will tell you that it is not to her books, not to the lectures of her teachers and professors, but to that healthy interchange of thought and ideas which form the peculiar feature of English social life. Thus, our women within the zenana grow up without any adequate mental or bodily culture, and they become the mothers of our children. The absence of any culture on the part of our women, and their defective *physique* have thus a profound influence on the fortunes of our race. Let nobody, after this, seek for the causes of our degradation.

Gentlemen, you are Aryans, you boast of the past of your country, you boast of the illustrious traditions of your race. I sympathize with that feeling ; I too am proud of the past glories of my country. But I ask where do you find in the past a custom which bears the faintest resemblance to the zenana. I do not desire, gentlemen, that you should go back from this meeting and, breaking down the prison walls of the zenana, should at once lead your women forth into the light of day. That would be a hurried abrupt, or hasty reformation. A period of re-action would follow, in which the evil produced would counterbalance the good. What I desire is, that the sentiments of my educated countrymen should be marshalled against this pernicious custom. I would beg of you therefore, I would pray and beseech in the name of your mothers, sisters, daughters, wives—in the name of the fairest and gentlest of human kind—to reflect and think upon this grave question, and if, after due consideration, you are happily of opinion that this custom should be done away with, then I say root this evil out of the land, purge, cleanse, purify the country of this great and gigantic monster.

Here, then, are the great evils which afflict Hindu society, these pernicious customs which are eating up the life blood of the nation, and I ask how far has England fulfilled her mission in imparing their vitality, England, it must be remembered, is a Christian country, professing and acting upon the principles of tolerance and neutrality. If our country had been found up with our religious beliefs, and a tolerant Government could scarcely be expected to interfere with them, however pernicious in their character they might be. No doubt, there have been occasions when England had laid aside such scruples, and had boldly come forward in the name of humanity to suppress outrageous and atrocious customs. We all know how England put down the institution of *suttee*, how she put down infanticide. But a line of policy adopted on an occasion of supreme emergency cannot be expected, nor indeed ought it to regulate the every-day conduct of the British Government. Has the influence of England, then, been in no way felt in this ? Efforts have been made to impair the vitality of those pernicious customs which afflict Hindu society ? Her influence has been felt, and greatly felt: English civilization is essentially revolutionary in its character. To what would you in part ascribe the French Revolution ? Was it not due to the powerful junction between the intellect of France and the intellect of England, which preceded that great event ? Were not the great leaders of the French Revolution, Voltaire and Rousseau, Diderot, and Helvetius—men more or less imbued with English ideas and sentiments ? England has introduced a revolutionary agent of mighty potency into this country. That revolutionary agent is English education. If, amid the revolutions which are taking place around us, the connection which now subsists between England and India were to cease (may God avert that day of our calamity,) I say, if this connection were to cease, what is it that will endear England's name to the people of this country, and awaken grateful reminiscences in the mind of posterity, regarding this connection ? Will it be the statues with which the *maidan* is strewed, will it be the palatial buildings in which we have been entertained, the architectural works of public utility that have been erected, will it be the railways or the telegraphs, or will it be even that beneficent and generous policy which dictated the abolition of *suttee* and of infanticide ? Aye, no ; it will rather be the conviction that under British rule were, for the first time, sown the germs of a permanent, lasting, and abiding civilization heralded by the genius of British literature.

(To be continued.)

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ALL sufferers from general nervousness, and morbid feelings, low spirits, loss of memory, sleeplessness, harassing dreams, unnecessary fears, mental irritability, failure of the mental and bodily powers, weakness of the nerves, headache, noises in the head, giddiness, indigestion, and other symptoms of chronic disease, will hail with joy the discovery of Dr. De Roos' Life Pills, which speedily and almost magically remove pain and weakness of whatever nature, restore circulation to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend. They do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable ; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pain between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility, they will be found of unexampled efficacy ; and it is no small advantage that they can be taken at any time without danger from wet or cold, or necessity for restraint from business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, thus preventing, at the present, curing the jaundice and dropsy, clearing the skin, removing sallowness and pimples, purifying the blood, bracing the nerves, and marvellously invigorating the whole system. Females of all ages will find them invaluable, and should never be without them. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

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READY MADE DRESSES.

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READY MADE TRAVELLING COATS.

READY MADE PETTICOATS.

AND OTHER OVERLAND REQUISITES FOR LADIES GOING HOME.

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S. ROSE & Co., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

THIS new and very convenient form of Mirror is sure to become a general favourite. As the figure is reflected in it *five* times, a Lady is by its aid enabled to see herself perfectly, and without changing her position at all. It is made in a variety of neat styles, and forms a pretty ornament to a room. When the Mirror is folded it is less than an inch in thickness. The small space that it occupies, and the safety with which it can be packed, will especially commend it for use in Camp.

Small Size—10½ inches square.	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
1.—Polished Bamboo	25 0	Plain Ebony, Silk Back, size 18½ in. ? by 14 in.	65 0
2.—Ebony, Silk Back	37 0	Ebony Gilt, ornamented Facings, size 28 in. by 16? in.	150 0
Medium Size—11½ inches square.		Polished Bamboo, on Stand, with drawer, size 17 in. by 14 in.	80 0
1.—Plain Ebony	27 12	The " Psyche" Glass Polished Bamboo, on portable stand,	
2.—Polished Bamboo	30 0	17 in. by 14 in.	75 0
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	41 0	Time " Psyche" Glass, Gilt Bamboo, on portable stand, size 17 in. by 14 in.	90 0
Large Size—13 inches square.		Rosewood Frame, with gilt candle holders, size 16 in. by 12 in.	120 0
1.—Plain Ebony	30 0		
2.—Polished Bamboo	35 0	(This Glass when folded forms a double-glass.)	
3.—Ebony, Silk Back	45 0		

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Best Plated on Nickle Silver Spoons and Forks.

	Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.		Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.		Plain Fiddle. Rs. a.	Lily Pattern. Rs. a.
Table Spoons.....per doz.	32 0	38 0	Egg Spoons ..... each	1 8	2 4	Gravy Spoons ..... each	6 8	8 0
Table Forks ..... ,,	28 8		Salt Spoons ..... ,,	1 8	2 4	Fish Knives ..... ,,	10 0	13 8
Dessert Spoons ... ,,	25 0	30 0	Mustard Spoons .... ,,	1 8	2 4	Butter Knives ..... ,,	3 12	4 8
Dessert Forks ... ,,	25 0		Sugar Tongs ..... ,,	2 8	3 0	Cruet Stands ..... ,,	13 0	16 0
Tea Spoons ..... ,,	15 8	18 0	Sauce Ladles ..... ,,	3 8	4 8	Pickle Forks ..... ,,	2 4	2 0

Army and Navy Cups.
Beefsteak Dishes.
Breakfast Trays.
Breakfast Cruets.
Beer Mugs.
Beer and Sodawater Tumblers.
Biscuit Boxes.
Bottle Corks.
Bread Baskets.
Bread Platters.
Bread Knives.
Butter Plates.
Butter Knives.
Candlesticks, Chamber.
Carvers, Meat.
Carvers, Fish.
Chop or Steak Dishes.
Cocktail Shakers.
Corkscrews.
Cream Ewers.
Cruet Frames.
Crump Scoops.
Cutlery (Harrison Bros. and Howson.)
" Carlton" Club Side Dishes, with revolving Covers.
Cheap Tea and Coffee Services.
Camp Companion.
Dessert Fruit Knives and Forks.
Dinner and Breakfast Frames.
Dram Tankards.
Dishes, " Carlton" Club.
Dishes, " United Service."
Drinking Cups.
Egg Boilers.
Egg Cup & Toast Stands.
Fish Carvers.
Fruit Knives and Forks.
Fountains Perpetual.
Ice Hammers.
Ice Tongs.
Ice Pails and Jugs.
Inkstands.
Knife-rests.
Luncheon and Breakfast Frames.
Mustard Pots.
Meat Skewers.
Milk Jugs.
Muffin Dishes.
Muffineers.
Mugs.
Napkin Rings.
Oil & Vinegar Frames.
Pickle Forks.
Pickle Frames.
Pegs, Measuring.
Salvers & Waiters.
Sardine Boxes.
Salt Cellars.
Side Dishes.
Sugar Tongs.
Skewers.
Spoons and Forks.
Tea and Coffee Services.
Tea Pots.
Toast Racks & Egg Stands
Vegetable Dishes.
Tea Trays.
Waiters.
Wine & Biscuit Trays.

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FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

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BEG to call the attention of the Public to their fine Stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' GOLD WATCHES,